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The Man Who Leads Germany

Hindenburg Is a Legend in Hitler's State, Where No Differences of Opinions Are Tolerated

By Stanley High

This is the third article in a series based on personal observations by the writer

BERLIN rumor has it that Germany's largest political party is not the National-Socialist, but the National-Sozialisten-Aus-Angst (The National-Socialist-from-Fear). Unlike most Berlin rumors, this one has some basis in fact. A good many Germans have got aboard the Hitler steam-roller simply to escape getting under it. A Brown Shirt may mark a bona-fide Hitler disciple, and usually does. But it may be protective coloring for an unregenerated Communist or Social Democrat.

I spent an hour in the home of one such sheep in wolf's clothing. This man had been a Social Democrat and an ardent Marxist. At heart—so he said—he was still both. But late last winter he had seen the Hitler handwriting on the wall and—having a job which he needed desperately to keep—he jumped while the jumping was good. Now he goes to work in a Storm-Trooper's uniform, salutes everybody, including his secretary, gives the orthodox "Heil Hitler" at the end of every telephone conversation, and spends his week-ends putting rookie Nazis through the intricacies of the goose-step. He is not particularly happy. But, for the time at least, he is secure.

Starvation Prolonged

That, of course, was a sell-out. But the reason for it is understandable. Security for a German with a family is hard to get and difficult to keep. The rations for the unemployed do not prevent starvation. They merely prolong it. By conviction, this man preferred the Republic. But by necessity, he had to live. Karl Marx, therefore, came down from the living-room wall and Adolf Hitler went up.

In fact, Karl Marx, and all other non-Nazi prophets, if they have not been cleaned from the mind of Germany, have pretty generally been cleared from the walls of its living-rooms. That, I think, is significant. No modern political movement, prior to its triumph, was ever more bitterly opposed than National-Socialism. And none, once that triumph came to pass, ever witnessed its opposition do a quicker or a more comprehensive fade-out. Large numbers of the German people are undoubtedly as much anti-Nazi as ever. But one would search far to find a more docile company of antis.

An English friend of mine, a few weeks ago, held a clandestine meeting with a little company of still-at-large Social Democrats. The question of Allied intervention came up.

The full report of Germany's break with the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference will be found on pages 12 and 36.

"If," asked my friend, "the British Army should march into Germany, occupy the chief cities and hold a free election with secret ballots, how would the German people vote?"

"If the ballots were really secret," said one of the Germans, "a lot of them would vote for the British Army."

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CAPTAIN HERMANN GOERING
He loves to dazzle

Not quite all of the opposition is so docile. A few individuals, here and there, have spoken out or—which is just as bad—have acted as tho, one day, they might speak out. These now languish in concentration camps—safe, if not subdued. There is some counter-revolutionary activity inside Germany, and a good deal outside of it—particularly in Prague and in Paris. But to date this has been more of a diversion for the Nazis than a threat to their power. I have seen the detailed instructions issued by the Third International in Moscow for the counter-revolutionary guidance of Germany's presumably still-Communistic millions. They are probably very good instructions—on paper. But barring the possibility of a complete economic collapse in Germany, no one I have met believes that they will get anywhere in practise.

In short, Adolf Hitler can point to at least one campaign pledge that has been fulfilled. He promised to destroy Germany's post-war political system. He has destroyed it. What remains could hardly even be classified as débris.

Voice of the People

Authority in the new order is vested, solely, in THE LEADER (always in capital letters). This is what the National-Socialists mean by the "Führer Prinzip," that is, the "Leader Principle." It is this principle which provides the Nazi answer to such Republican doctrines as free speech, free assemblage, a free press, ballot-boxes and the Voice of the People. Henceforth in all important matters, Germany's decisions will be made, not by the German people, themselves, but by "Der Führer."

Thus, in public, at least, there can be no differences of opinion, because there can be no different opinions.

There was a time, before the Nazis came to power, when President Paul von Hindenburg was believed to represent power sufficient to prevent the rise of Hitler. But in National-Socialist Germany, to-day, von Hindenburg has ceased to be anything more than a memory. In certain quarters, perhaps, he is a potent memory, but certainly nothing more. Adolf Hitler has been shrewd enough not to do violence to the Hindenburg legend. But he is too aware of his own ascendency to allow that legend to hamper him. On State occasions he appears with the aged General. When matters of policy come to a critical stage—as, for instance, in the question of the Protestant churches—he even goes through the motions of consulting with the President. But no one in Germany believes that Hindenburg is given much serious thought in the war councils of the Nazis. Periodically the rumor runs through the streets of Berlin that the aged General is dead. He is not dead. But so far as the present government of Germany or the personal status of Hitler is concerned he has ceased to be important.

One of the first counter-revolutionary

(Continued on page 42)

SECOND EDITION

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Putting Recovery Up to the Consumer

SHIFTING the recovery drive from one sector to another, the Administration now calls on the consumer to do his part in a great buying drive. This "Buy Now" campaign, launched October 9, after several postponements, will, in the opinion of the Minneapolis *Tribune* "tell the story whether the NRA is to be a success or a failure."

Without attributing, as a rule, quite so much of a decisive character to the drive, the press agree on its importance as an essential move in the recovery campaign. The first phase of the program was the effort to increase purchasing power through raising wages and putting men back to work by shortening hours. As a consequence some 2,800,000 men have been added to pay-rolls throughout the country. Now this new purchasing power is being put to work, and employers who are spending more in wages are to be repaid by an increased volume of sales. At least such is the purpose of the drive.

PASSING
—Pease in the *Newark News*

Every city in the country has been asked by the government to conduct its own "Buy Now" drive. Every vehicle of publicity is being used to convince the American people that it is to their interest, as well as a matter of patriotic duty, to make all possible purchases at this time.

General Johnson's Advice

General Johnson has told the consumer how employers have been cooperating with the Government and adding millions of dollars to their pay-rolls—"these pay-rolls can not be maintained and hundreds of thousands of other workers given jobs unless every consumer in the land does his or her part now." Housewives, who are said to spend 85 per cent. of the family income, are asked to buy now to keep the wage earners on the pay-rolls, and also to save money for themselves. General Johnson points out that "better times always mean higher prices; prices are going up." Therefore, "buying now is an investment."

Merchants, manufacturers and advertisers have been reminded by the General that the time is ripe for a great selling campaign, that in August factory employment and industrial production went up, as did pay-rolls, freight-car loadings, automobile sales and steel production, while business failures decreased. In view of these developments producers and distributers are urged to stretch every nerve to build up sales. Two courses of action are recommended: "first, give the public attractive, up-to-date merchandise, fairly priced; and second, aggressively promote your products to the public."

This second recommendation, of course, means advertising, for "the American public looks to advertising for news of good merchandise and good values."

And in response manufacturers have been sending messages to General Johnson pledging fair prices and bigger advertising campaigns. Merchants everywhere soon began to feel the effect of the drive. Writing in the New York *Herald Tribune*, Harvey E. Runner estimates that the twelve-week campaign of the NRA may boost the country's retail business by perhaps $500,000,000.

In practically every newspaper in the United States editorials have appeared urging readers to buy, and buy now. The movement of the recovery drama, says the Atlanta *Journal*, "has reached that precise point when all of us, every man and woman, must catch a cue and perform a part." "Buyers can buy back prosperity," is the phrase of the Mobile *Register*, which remembers how during the war we were urged to "give till it hurts," and now, "it may not be necessary for us to buy until it hurts; but if it is necessary in order to put this country back on its feet in an economic sense, most patriotic men and women, we think, will be willing to do just that."

Of course, remarks the Baltimore *Sun*—

"It would be folly to urge those who are living on scanty means to plunge into debt, and it would be unwise to persuade the thoughtless to indulge extravagances that they can not afford. But an appeal can be made to that large number who have not lost their jobs during the depression, who have not been seriously crippled financially and who have, through timidity or because of their belief in thrift, followed a policy of severe economy. They can make some contribution to public welfare by supplying their needs now. It would be prudent to do so, because there are many indications that prices of commodities will increase later on."

Critics of the Campaign

Frankly skeptical, however, is the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which diagnoses this campaign as a "confession of weakness." It argues that it would be better for the Administration to try to settle problems of law interpretation, code revision and enforcement now confroning the NRA, "instead of diffusing their energies on popular psychology campaigns of the kind that were tried to stop the depression in its early stages, back in the late months of 1929 and 1930, with a notable lack of success."

The Communist *Daily Worker* dismisses the campaign as "a dismal failure"—

"In the face of a steadily declining real wage, caused by NRA rising prices and a cheapened currency, the workers listen to the imploring cries of Roosevelt to 'buy now,' and they answer—'With what?'"

Fears that prices will not be kept down to a level to meet the finances of the average consumer are answered by the creation of the Consumers' County Councils and a new NRA bureau to act in the interest of the buying public. The councils, explains Mrs. Mary Harriman Rumsey, Chairman of the NRA Consumers Advisory Board, will be courts of complaint for any housewives who feel that shopkeepers are profiteering.

Florida Goes Wet

Florida has become the thirty-third State in unbroken succession to vote for repeal. By casting 80 per cent. of her ballots in favor of ratification, she has the distinction so far of registering the most emphatic verdict on the issue south of Maryland.

Editorial observers find an explanation for this in the large influx of outlanders into the State in the last decade, also in the extra difficulties with prohibition enforcement she has encountered, due to her long coast-line and her proximity to the Bahamas and Cuba.

This irritation has evidently been growing since THE LITERARY DIGEST poll of eighteen months ago, which showed a repeal sentiment in Florida of 74.64 per cent., weaker by 5.35 per cent. than that displayed in her recent election.

No more repeal elections are scheduled until November 7, when six States will vote —namely, Kentucky, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Utah. The affirmative verdicts of only three of these is required to make repeal a certainty. Meanwhile it is being freely predicted that every one will vote aye.

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McKee Gains, O'Brien Lags in *Digest* Poll

LaGuardia More Than Holds His Own in Tally of 281,090 Registered Voters, While the Recovery Party Candidate Moves Up a Few Pegs

Third Returns of the New York City Mayoralty Poll

Borough	*LaGuardia*	*McKee*	*O'Brien*	*Solomon*	*Miscellaneous*	*Total*
Manhattan	48,049	32,945	16,197	1,886	478	99,555
Bronx	17,608	14,730	3,364	1,258	280	37,240
Brooklyn	43,970	29,812	9,561	2,454	457	86,254
Queens	20,164	19,189	3,976	585	63	43,977
Richmond	5,039	4,489	1,285	89	13	10,915
Boroughs not known	1,549	1,007	539	45	9	3,149
	136,379	102,172	34,922	6,317	1,300	281,090

AT this critical stage of a topsy-turvy campaign, flocks of straws blowing one way are offset by other flocks blowing some other way. Thoughtful observers confess themselves baffled. Thousands of New York voters, and spectators all over the land, are undertaking to guess which of the three leading candidates will inherit the high seat in New York's yellowed marble City Hall, but it's like guessing which of three sailing-ships will be first round the Horn.

In the third report of THE LITERARY DIGEST's election poll, printed on this page, the "big three" among the candidates retain their previous order in the balloting, altho their totals are more than tripled and their proportional strength has been shuffled. The totals are:

LaGuardia, 136,379; McKee, 102,172; O'Brien, 34,922.

The total number of ballots tabulated is 281,090. The proportions of that total scored by the three leading candidates are:

LaGuardia.....48.52 per cent.
McKee.....36.35 per cent.
O'Brien.....12.42 per cent.

Last week the figures were: LaGuardia, 47.77 per cent.; McKee, 33.69 per cent.; O'Brien, 16.01 per cent. From which it appears that O'Brien's proportion of the total has been reduced by a trifle under 4 per cent.; McKee's has been increased by a trifle under 3 per cent., and LaGuardia's has been increased by a trifle under 1 per cent.

If any inferences are to be drawn from these small variations, THE DIGEST leaves that harmless exercise to its readers. The ballots accounted for in this third report are early ones, which came back in quick response to the first wave of the ballots bearing Mr. McKee's name. The campaign has developed many notable features since then, and public opinion may have been modified for or against one or more of the candidates. If so, the drift would be indicated in THE DIGEST's fourth report next week, and especially in the fifth and final report in the issue of November 4, three days before the election.

All the boroughs of the city are represented in this third report. The closest contest between LaGuardia and McKee is in Queens, where the respective totals are 20,164, and 19,189. LaGuardia is ahead in McKee's home county, the Bronx—17,608 to 14,730. The Fusion candidate also has substantial leads in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Speed is one of the key-notes of this extraordinary campaign—speed in the breaking of important new developments, and, perhaps, also in the fluctuations of popular sentiment.

It will be remembered that LaGuardia had a 4-to-1 lead over O'Brien in the results of the preliminary polling of 100,000 voters with ballots not bearing McKee's name. Among campaign happenings since the McKee candidacy was launched, we mention some recent ones which might influence the intentions of voters in one direction or another:

Mayor O'Brien's speech of acceptance defending his record.

The adoption of the name "Recovery Party" for the McKee campaign organization.

Major LaGuardia's detailed plan for municipal economy and a new charter.

Judge Seabury's criticisms of Mr. McKee and of Postmaster-General Farley.

Mr. McKee's reply to Judge Seabury, and the same candidate's acceptance speech pledging reorganization of the city government, rigid economy, and other reforms.

The appointment of Vincent Astor as chairman of the executive finance committee of the McKee campaign. (The New York *Times* speaks of Mr. Astor as the "close personal friend . . . of President Roosevelt.")

The inclusion of Ferdinand Pecora on the McKee ticket as candidate for District Attorney of Manhattan.

Reports of "bolts" to McKee by Tammany district leaders and McCooey leaders in Brooklyn.

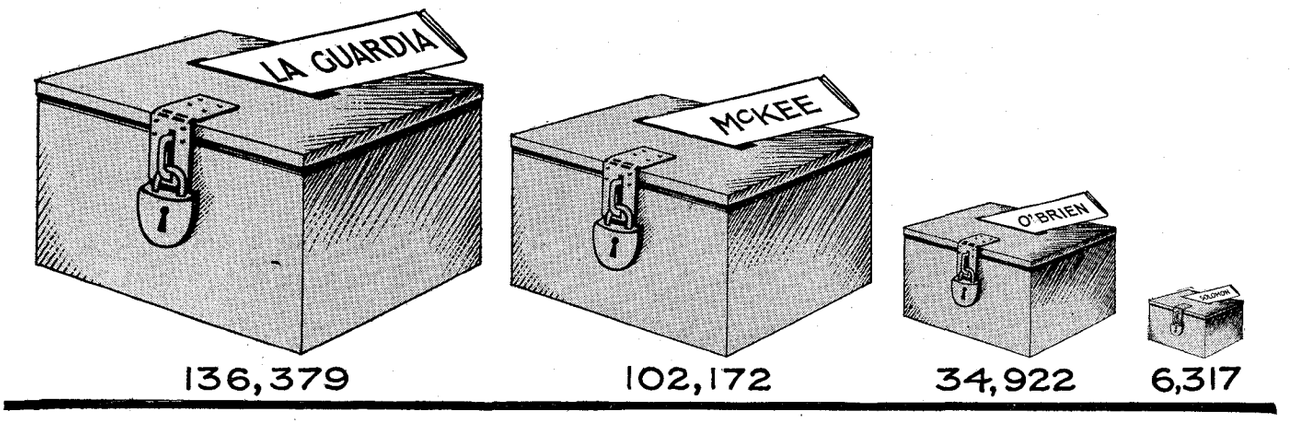
McKee's rejection of the support of State Senator McNaboe, Tammany member of the Hofstadter legislative investigating committee, and his announcement that he had given no pledge to any political leader.

Some of the foregoing items are double-edged. They might influence voters either way or both ways.

In one way and another, Mr. McKee has been more in the news than his opponents. It is reported that odds are offered on him in Wall Street, but that may not be significant.

Mr. LaGuardia started, as proved by THE DIGEST's preliminary poll report, with an enormous advantage over Mayor O'Brien, and it remains to be seen to what extent that advantage has been cut down.

THE DIGEST is running its vast and complicated polling machinery at full speed to answer that vital question in advance of Election Day, and it must be confessed that this looks like the trickiest election ever covered by a DIGEST poll. Racial loyalties and preferences may enter into it, and these are always incalculable. New York is the largest Jewish city in the world, it is one of the largest Italian cities, and so on. And in this campaign the melting-pot is warm.



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Turning "Frozen Assets" Into Purchasing Power

People can't buy things with money in closed banks. It has been the universal experience that every reopened bank has meant cash over the counters of the merchants of the community. Nothing will do more to insure the success of the present "buy now" drive than the Government's plan to release many millions in frozen bank deposits, at least such is the general newspaper opinion.

Wide World
Henry Bruere

It was learned from Washington the other day that reorganization plans have been approved for 376 closed banks with total deposits of $398,735,000. Half of this will be at once available to depositors, and more and more will be put at their disposal as slow assets are cashed.

And the Government is not waiting for slow natural processes to release these assets over a period of perhaps several years. These particular assets, of which loans on real estate form a considerable part, may total as much as $2,500,000,000. Estimates differ. At any rate, it is the government plan to set up a new organization which will take over these assets and hold them for eventual liquidation. On them as security it will borrow the necessary money from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The banks will have cash or easily salable government paper, which can be used to meet depositors' demands. Last but not least, the depositors will have on hand, for spending or investment, money that has been tied up for six months or longer.

To work out the details of this anti-freeze program, the Government has called to Washington Henry Bruere, president of the Bowery Savings Bank. Besides his recent experience as the head of one of the great savings institutions of the country, Mr. Bruere brings a background of successful achievement in connection with municipal financing, insurance, industrial research, and social service.

If carried through unhesitatingly on a big scale, it seems to the St. Louis *Star* that this new credit plan "will be worth more to the 'buy now' campaign than three months of speech-making." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* agrees that "here is ground for reviving confidence":

"The uncertainties and delays about the status of closed bank funds had been demoralizing. Next to the affliction of poverty is the doubt about when poverty is going to end. Now it is possible to believe that the date is approaching."

It has been said that one in every six dollars in deposits in this country is useless because it is in a closed bank. To the Syracuse *Post-Standard* this fact "shows what a handicap to recovery closed banks have been, and how much benefit can be derived from a forceful policy of liquidating them." A "Sound and necessary step," it seems to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, and a simple and certain method of bringing about a considerable measure of bank-credit expansion.

The funds released "will not represent mere credit which commerce and industry are unwilling to use," writes George E. Anderson in the New York *Herald Tribune*, but "would represent real, live buying-power which would do much toward giving that impetus which would move business from its dead-center and start industrial wheels revolving."

But serious objections to the whole idea are found by the Providence *Journal*, the chief flaw being that the plan "does not aim to pay the depositors with closed-bank money, but rather with funds taken from the Federal Treasury." "What moral right the Administration will have to take the taxpayers' money that is supposed to be used for legitimate functions of Government and divert it for purposes of investment in doubtful assets of closed banks is not at all clear" to the Rhode Island daily.

This deposit-liquidation plan appears to Washington correspondents to be but one item in an Administration policy of credit expansion which is—at least for the time being—taking the place of currency-inflation moves. The vigor with which the Administration is turning to such devices indicates to W. H. Grimes of *The Wall Street Journal* that "they are to be used as a cushion while monetary policy is developed."

THAW HIM OUT BEFORE WINTER
—Thomas in the Detroit *News*

In particular, it is hoped that farmers will be pleased by the recent creation of a "commodity corporation" which will use R. F. C. funds to loan on commodities. The first use of this machinery will be to lend money on cotton at ten cents a pound. Government officials are said to doubt whether there will be any further utilization of it in the near future.

Redemption of Liberty Bonds Seen as Inflation Policy Hint

A survey of expert opinion on the new refinancing plan of the Government providing for redemption of about a third of the Fourth Liberty loan issue, combined with an offering of new bonds, shows a strong feeling of optimism.

Secretary Woodin's announcement is generally accepted not only as a forerunner of an early definition by the Government of its monetary policy, but plain notice by the Administration that there will be no printing-press inflation of the currency. "This financing," said Secretary Woodin, "is an important and constructive step in the Government's program, and an essential contribution to the sound process of recovery."

The amount of Fourth Liberty loan 4¼ per cent. bonds, called for redemption April 15, 1934, is $1,900,000,000, or about a third of the total loan of $6,268,094,150 made in 1918 for World War financing. Many observers believe that the entire loan will be converted within a year.

The Treasury also announced an offering of new bonds maturing in twelve years and callable in ten years. Says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times:*

"The new issue, which will bear 4¼ per cent. for the first year and 3¼ for each succeeding year, will be offered for cash subscriptions up to $500,000,000 and for exchange up to any amount for Fourth Liberty Loan securities.

"The refinancing proposal was construed immediately as an answer by the Administration to 'left-wing' inflationists who have been demanding payment of maturing government obligations with 'printing-press money.'"

Wall Street found three major reasons for the Treasury's action, says *The Wall Street Journal:*

"The first, of course, is to save money on interest. This will amount at least to $18,750,000 annually, after the first year. The second reason is to prepare in advance for the tremendous size of the final maturity of these bonds in 1938. By postponing a third of the maturity until as late as 1946, the task of meeting the redemption is considerably lightened.

"Finally, the Treasury hopes, it is believed, to stimulate the long-term capital market by leading the way to refinancing on a cheaper basis."

It is not unanimously agreed that this government action is an outright repudiation of currency inflation. For instance, the New York *Herald Tribune* says:

"We wish we could go along with those easy optimists who see in the move a renunciation of currency inflation and a repudiation of those who advocate such a policy. But we can not. The most that can be said for it is that the Administration has given another hostage to sound money."

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Roosevelt, Becoming Notable as the "Traveling President," Tries the Best Resources of the Secret Service Agents Who Have Been Made Responsible for His Safety

WHATEVER becomes of the National Recovery program, President Roosevelt is established as the most active occupant of the White House since the first Roosevelt. Despite his physical handicap, he has done more traveling about in the first eighth of his Administration than did even the irrepressible Teddy. And, as those responsible for his protection realize all too well, he is just beginning.

Since he took office in March, the President, showing a remarkable faculty for putting worries aside, has been up the New England coast and across the Canadian line in a sail-boat; down the North Atlantic naval drill grounds in a war-ship; up to Hyde Park and New York twice; back to Albany once; all over the Hudson Valley region, which is his home; out to sea in the Astor yacht *Nourmahal* and, finally, into the interior, despite farmers' and veterans' discontent, to tell the American Legion at Chicago what was what in his veterans' compensation policy.

May Visit Hawaii

And now, hardly has he returned to Washington, thrown out the first ball in the Washington end of the world series and made a few more trips down the Potomac, than preparations are being made, in a general way, for a run down to Warm Springs, Georgia, for Thanksgiving. In the offing is a trip next winter to Puerto Rico and, perhaps, the Virgin Islands, unless Governor Gore's row with the Puerto Ricans should prevent. It has even been suggested that Mr. Roosevelt, with his passion for the Navy and ships, might take in the Hawaiian Islands before the turn of another summer. These are all definitely within the possibilities, and the activity of the "traveling President" makes one take seriously the report that a good-will trip to South America is in the cards somewhere. It is the more plausible, domestic conditions permitting, in the light of the fact that Mr. Roosevelt, in the interregnum between his election and inauguration, seriously considered a trip around the world.

In traveling propensities alone there is a sharp contrast between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hoover in office. While they share the love of "going places," Mr. Hoover could not bring himself to leave Washington toward the close of his Administration. In his preoccupation with the problems of the depression, he took no summer vacations in all four years of his term. From the time of his mid-term trip to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and his speech to the American Legion at Detroit, he made no extended trips until, very much against his own first judgment and inclination, he plunged into the Presidential campaign, heart and soul, threw caution to the winds and traversed the major lanes of the country in a contest with the spirit of discontent.

Whereas the White House attachés, and the newspaper men, who had become accustomed to extended summer trips with Coolidge, put away their traveling bags in the second half of the Hoover Administration, they have them ready now for departure on short notice. The secret-service men are constantly on the jump. If their protection of the White House was made difficult by the arrival of bonus and hunger marchers and all the cranks the depression

© Keystone

The President appears carefree. In back of him is Col. Edward Starling, secret service agent responsible for the Chief Executive's safety

turned into Washington, their protection of a President in transit in hard times is only the more complicated.

Few people stop to consider what is involved for these unsung Presidential guardians when "the boss," as they call him, decides to make a trip. Not only must every mile of the railroad be patrolled, every switch be spiked and every wheel tested in advance, not only must a pilot engine (or, as in the recent Hoover campaign, a complete duplicate train) be sent out in advance to take anything unpleasant that might be planned for the President by a crank, but veterans of the secret service must go over the ground days ahead to inspect the arrangements and instruct the local authorities.

Municipal police, or State troopers, however efficient, have little or no occasion in advance to study the problems of handling multitudes bent on catching a glimpse of the First Citizen and First Lady and perchance getting a personal greeting or even touching the sleeve of one or the other.

In the crush of Boston's ardent Democrats to touch Al Smith in his Presidential campaign of 1928, Boston's finest proved unequal to the task of holding back the crowds which, outside South Station, nearly upset his limousine.

It explains why, to secret-service men, Presidential traveling isn't an unbounded pleasure, especially in hard times. Under the economy law, it is even less attractive, for, receiving only four dollars a day for traveling expenses, while required to live in keeping with the dignity of their assignment, they travel partly at their own expense.

They Wear Evening Clothes

When the President goes to a brilliant dinner, as to that of the National Conference of Catholic Charities in New York two weeks ago, the secret-service men who go with him are in evening clothes of the latest cut, bought and pressed and otherwise maintained out of the four-dollar-daily travel allowance, if any remains after paying their own hotel bill and buying three meals. When in New York, they lived at the swanky Mayfair, across the street from the President's town house. They had no choice about it, but they paid the bill out of their own pockets. It was a detail presumably unknown to the President. The men themselves would never tell him.

The degree to which the President puts himself in the hands of these mysterious men was reflected in an incident at Chicago. They had resisted his going in the first place. The American Legion, in national convention, gets pretty wild at times. Irresponsibility is frequent. Dissatisfaction with the President's economy program was pronounced. Veterans had taken $300,000,000 of the $1,000,000,000 economy rap. In letters to the White House, some had dared the President to come out and face the Legion after that. Louis Johnson, the then national commander, had pleaded that a failure to do so would be widely misunderstood.

Over the objections of the men responsible for his protection, the President went. Altho nothing untoward happened, there was tension in his party throughout the five hours in Chicago. After the luncheon in the World's Fair administration building, while the President was conversing with others at the table, mostly Republicans, an official of the fair approached Col. Edward Starling, of the secret service, and said that the President was agreeable to "taking in" the exhibits if the Colonel approved. The Colonel, veteran of many a Presidential trip, disapproved, and the President saw no exhibits. DIOGENES.

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At the Observation Post

Box-Office Receipts Throughout the Country Seem to Reflect a Growing Desire for Play Which Apparently Has Been Influenced by the New Deal

IT may not be significant of a turn in American psychology but the fact remains that a week ago Sunday the Sing Sing football team won its third successive victory of the season, defeating the Newark Cyclones, of Newark, New Jersey, by fifteen to six. "A feature of the victory," notes a special dispatch to the New York *Times*, "was a field goal, the first ever scored on the gridiron here (at the penitentiary)."

There is lift in a field goal. Perhaps it was an angry, rebellious toe that booted it—that of Moon Byrd, Sing Sing's fullback—but it was not a defeated, depressed toe, nor yet the toe of a defeated, depressed person. Similarly with Mr. Byrd's teammates, three successive victories suggest plenty of fighting spirit, if not of the joy of life.

The Outlook on Life

Does this spirit among gentlemen under the heel of society reflect a galvanizing impulse from above? For an answer of sorts it was recorded on the same day that the suicide rate for New York State during August—14.4 per 100,000 of population—was the lowest of any month since September, 1929. Unfortunately, the homicide rate for the same month was 6.0, the highest except for 1930 and 1931 since 1907. However, it is possible to argue that even this contrast is confirmation of a sturdier outlook on life. To murder another may be the most heinous of crimes, but at least it connotates an ambition to alter fate rather than to succumb to it.

Another straw in the wind is the initial attendance at football games outside of Sing Sing. Some 20,000 spectators saw Princeton overwhelm Amherst, a record turn-out in Palmer Stadium for the first contest of the autumn. Another 20,000 were paralyzed with awe at South Bend, Indiana, as the University of Kansas held Notre Dame to a scoreless tie. In New York City 45,000 rooters welcomed the opening of the season at four major games, while on the Pacific coast, where exuberance requires less encouragement, 60,000 saw the California Bears snatch victory from St. Mary's, 40,000 sat helplessly by as the U. S. C. champions devoured Washington State, and 35,000 made a Roman holiday of the Stanford-Santa Clara battle.

A survey just completed by the Associated Press of thirty-two representative gridirons shows an amazing jump over last year of 207,000, or 41 per cent., in their early season audiences. Good weather, lower admission fees, may be partially responsible, thinks the A. P., but when these are discounted "the record still shows that football fans are turning out in greater numbers than for several seasons."

Meanwhile the theatrical season on Broadway has got off to a better start than it has enjoyed since the middle of the last decade. "The real excitement in the box-office and ticket agencies," writes Howard Barnes in the New York *Herald Tribune*, "started with the première of 'Double Door' at the Ritz, September 21. Since then six of the eight entertainments brought to town have launched their engagements with full houses and even standees. . . . There are some who are beginning to wonder how many successes can run simultaneously on Broadway."

The motion picture industry is feeling the same resurgence of interest. Movie houses in "key" cities have been reporting increases in gross receipts averaging 25 per cent. over the summer's lows, which is better than a normal seasonal improvement. Conspicuous in this advance is New England, the national headquarters of voluntary thrift. Detroit, where for obvious reasons thrift has been involuntary, is again flocking to the cinema. Buffalo sends word that some of its theaters have doubled their intake and Chicago that new all-time "highs" have been established—the latter, no doubt, due to the fair.

World's Fair Attendance

More than a word is owing the Chicago Fair as a barometer of the holiday tendency. Upwards of 100,000 visitors daily have been thronging its grounds, 90 per cent. of them from out of town. Its total attendance to date is well above the 20,000,000 mark, with the prospect held out that by October 31, the closing day, it will have passed 25,000,000. This is undoubtedly a come-down from the 90,000,000 estimate broadcast by the Exposition's supporters a year ago, but few indeed took any such estimate seriously. On the contrary, it is cause for general wonderment that in the circumstances, a world's fair anywhere should attract a gathering equal to a fifth of America's population.

Against these impressive indications that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are leaving Dame Care at the post must be set down the disappointing "gate" of the World Series. But here plausible explanations are not wanting.

A poor break in weather combined with the natural preoccupation of Washington's fans may account for the phenomenon. "It may be," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "that the transient population of Washington is too busy sitting on doorsteps waiting for jobs and the permanently employed population is too submerged in the new forms of government to take a half-day off. . . . There is no evidence out here that a championship base-ball team could play to anything but full houses."

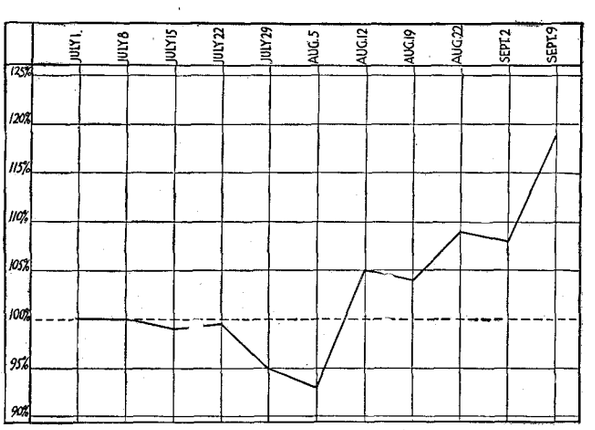
NRA Influence

Incidentally, the national capital is the last place to look at the moment for observance of NRA hours. Which brings up the question of how much the New Deal is having to do with the recreational upturn.

Directly, of course, through provision of more and better wages and greater leisure it should be fertilizing the whole field of entertainment. Very likely it is.

But perhaps its indirect influence is more powerful still. Those to whom it may not have contributed a sense of security are at least imbued by it with a spirit of adventure. Hence the general willingness to be amused. With the whole social order on the move the individual instinctively reaches out to pluck the flowers by the way.

Viewers-with-alarm will see in all this either a hectic response to unsettlement or a proof that the people are not to be entrusted with leisure. Believers in play, on the other hand, will consider it a wholesome sign even tho there be better ways of employing one's idle time than as a spectator of professional effort. One thing seems certain—namely, that the business of having fun is experiencing a boom in this country. W. M. H.



From *The Motion Picture Herald*, (New York)

HOW THE MOVIES HAVE BENEFITED

This graph shows the course of box-office receipts at motion picture houses in twelve key cities of the country

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Margaret Bourke-White, twenty-eight, and only five years in business, has photographed the plants of nearly every major industry in the United States, made three trips to Russia, and is the first non-Soviet citizen allowed to take moving pictures there professionally. Her interest in photography grew out of a college (Cornell '27) hobby, and now brings her annually a five figure income. In a tropical garden, on the parapet of her Chrysler Building studio, she keeps as pets, two alligators and eight turtles.

Photograph by Peel

Tom Mann, the English radical labor leader, allowed to visit this country after some official hesitancy, calls his Communism "dark red." This stocky, broad-shouldered, mustached, goateed man of seventy-seven, has spent fifty years agitating and leading strikes—and serving jail terms therefor. Recently he did two months. In "durance vile" he knits socks, quotes the Bible, jokes. Born a Quaker, he has tried many faiths, is deeply religious, and a beer drinker.

© International

Max Reinhardt, eminent German theatrical producer of "Miracle" fame, who is unwanted by Hitler, is said to have accepted the management of the Theater Pigalle, in Paris, after applying for French citizenship. Reinhardt is fifty-nine, dark, short, quiet, modest, even shy. His associates say he is incurably lazy, but displays enough energy for three when actually producing.

© Keystone

Ernest H. Gruening continues in the tradition of *Nation* editors for ability, information and unflinching integrity. Trained as a doctor at Harvard (1912), he has always been a journalist. Until recently editor and publisher of the Portland (Me.) *Evening News,* he has taken a firm stand against the "Power Trust." Informed on Latin-American affairs, he will probably be a U. S. delegate to the Pan-American conference in December.

Cartoonists
As They See Themselves

A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

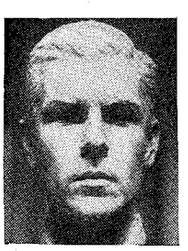
Edmund Duffy—I was born in Jersey City thirty-four years ago—and as soon as possible crossed over to New York. Having always had a liking for drawing, I gave up schooling as soon as possible and entered the Art Students' League. My first job of any consequence was a page of sketches of the Armistice celebration printed in the Sunday magazine section of the New York *Tribune.*

I illustrated a story for *Scribners* and on the proceeds went to England in the steerage.

My first job as a political cartoonist was on the now defunct New York *Leader.* After doing some stuff for the magazines here and there, I left the big city and became cartoonist on *The Sun*—that was in 1924, and I am still in Baltimore. My wife, Anne Rector, is an artist. Aside from a slight weakness for horse-racing, which I developed after coming to Maryland, I have no hobbies.

[*A cartoon by Mr. Duffy appears on page 34.*]

John Evans is a novelist to watch, tho he has written but one book, "Andrews' Harvest." A son of Mabel Dodge Luhan, he lived for ten years in Santa Fé and Taos, but his novel can not be said to group with any school. He was born in Buffalo, lived until he was twelve in Italy, and graduated from Yale in 1924. From 1924 to 1930 he was banker, broker and member of the Stock Exchange in Buffalo. Lived four or five years in Wyoming, which gave him the background for his novel of sheer realism. He now lives on a ranch in northern California.



Head by Jo Davidson

David Merriwether Milton, at thirty-three is president of the Equity Corporation of New York, which, from the point of view of amount of capital directly or indirectly controlled, is one of the most powerful investment companies in the country. This gray-haired young lawyer, graduate of Williams College and Columbia University Law School, is now consolidating and simplifying the complicated structure of investment holding companies controlled by the Equity Corporation. He is a direct descendant of Merriwether Lewis of the Lewis and Clark expedition. In 1925 he married his childhood playmate, the former Abby Rockefeller, granddaughter of John D. Rockefeller, and reputed at that time to be the richest girl in the world.

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Vice-Admiral the Hon. R. A. R. Plunkett-Ernle-Erle-Drax, C.B., D.S.O., British Naval Commander-in-Chief of the American and West Indies Station which, besides the West Indies, includes the waters on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the North and South American continents, has been on a good-will visit along the east coast of Canada and the United States on his flagship, the 10,000-ton cruiser *Norfolk.* Admiral Drax, as he is called for short, was flag commander to Admiral Beatty in H.M.S. *Lion* from 1913-1916, and was present at the battles of Heligoland, Dogger Bank and Jutland.

Wide World

What's the Name, Please?

Gruening — editor, *The Nation* — think of apples, and call him *greening.*

Gruen—makes watches—two syllables, *gru'en,* a near rime with *ruin;* not *green,* nor *grün.*

Strachey—British political writer—not *stray-key* nor *stratchy,* but *stray'chy.*

Herreshoff — octogenarian boat-builder—not *hairs off,* but *her-ess-hof, e's* as in *get.*

Grau San Martin—Cuba's President (at this writing)—*grau* (rimes with *now) sahn mar-teen'.*

Bruère—advocate of "Frozen Credit" banks—rimes with *blue air.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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Germany Elects to Stand Alone in Europe

Reactions to Hitler's Dramatic Announcements Regarding League and Disarmament Reported From the Press in Many Countries

WITH a dramatic suddenness that came as a shock to all European governments as well as to our government in Washington, Germany seized the last week-end to tell the world that she would withdraw from the League of Nations and walk out from the Disarmament Conference on the very eve of its meeting in Geneva. The announcement came in a telegram from Baron Von Neurath, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Arthur Henderson, president of the Geneva Conference.

"In the light of the course which recent discussions of the Powers concerned have taken in the matter of disarmament it is now clear," said Baron Von Neurath, "that the Disarmament Conference will not fill what is its sole object, namely general disarmament.

"It is also clear that this failure of the conference is due," continued the German Foreign Minister, "solely to unwillingness on the part of the highly armed States to carry out their contractual obligations to disarm."

Immediately following this startling statement, Adolf Hitler, Chancellor of the Reich, gave to the diplomatic world his reasons for Germany's sensational action. He declared that "Germany was bitterly disappointed, for, despite all readiness to pursue the disarmament which we were the first to execute, if necessary to its very last consequences, the other governments could not bring themselves to make good the assurances signed by them in the peace treaty."

In his long declaration Chancellor Hitler spoke of Germany's "humiliation," of "dishonoring demands," "of a love of peace and readiness for peace," and asked the members of the League to give a "manifestation" of a "similar conception of honor and a similar determination."

At the same time the German Government issued a statement declaring that the "German people are at one in the will to conduct a policy of peace, reconciliation and international understanding as the basis of all their decisions and actions." It put much emphasis on its desire to carry on international relations through negotiation.

Does this mean war? This was the first question asked in all quarters.

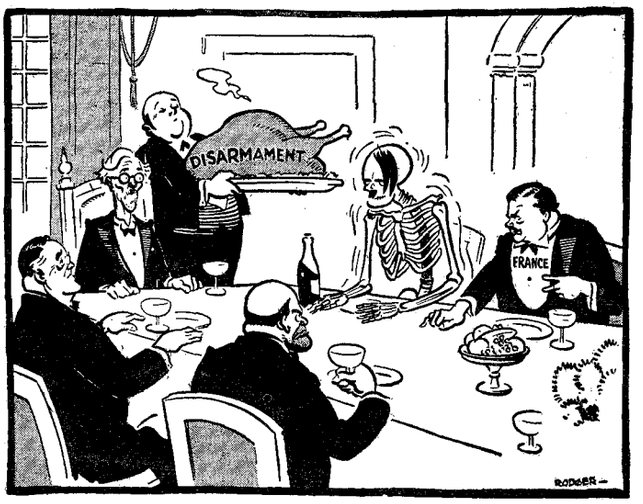
With Japan out of the League, and Germany now quitting it, what is the League's future? This was another of the questions on which press and public sought information.

What can the Disarmament Conference accomplish now?

What will be the attitude of the Little Entente?

Where does America stand in this grave crisis in world affairs?

These and countless other questions were raised as the news flooded the wires on October 14, which must go down in history as "a fateful day." In Geneva, deserted by the German delegates, sat in conference the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain and France—Sir John Simon and Joseph Paul-Boncour respectively. Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-large, was to join them for the opening of the conference. Reports from Geneva declared that the League delegates were calm, but, according to John T. Whitaker, correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "with to-day's further crippling of the League, the expectation is that either the Versailles Treaty will continue to stand or blood will be shed. Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and other neighbor States of the Germany which is seeking anew for power, will make this plain; their delegates here to-day intimated that if Germany should denounce the Versailles Treaty, they would mobilize for war."



THE SKELETON AT THE FEAST

—*The Sunday Mail* (Glasgow)

Secretary Hull held a Saturday afternoon conference with the Washington correspondents immediately after he received the news from Germany. Quoting from a dispatch of a New York *Times* correspondent, "the rôle of the United States," Mr. Hull said, "has been, throughout the Disarmament Conference, one of striving whole-heartedly and unremittingly for general disarmament. The action of the Hitler Government halted the spirit of teamwork the United States has tried to practise and encourage." Other correspondents reported the Government's intention to continue its efforts toward disarmament.

Premier Mussolini had just finished presiding over a meeting of his Cabinet when he received word of Germany's action. He declared that it came as a great surprize to him. In an officially inspired statement the Rome *Giornale d'Italia* remarked: "Germany's withdrawal was absolutely unexpected and aroused surprize, inasmuch as the present phase of negotiations, aiming at finding a formula for accord, did not warrant expectation of such a move." The Vatican organ, *Osservatore Romano*, stated "Germany's withdrawal caused the greatest impression in the capital, and this impression extends throughout the civilized world." The question arises, "what are the most likely consequences of Germany's decision, not only to the League of Nations and the cause of disarmament, but to the future of Europe and the world."

With traditional reserve, the English accepted the news dispassionately. *The Sunday Times*, which frequently represents the British Government's views, declared:

"Germany has made one of the major blunders of history. Yesterday some sympathized with the German claim for an approach to equality in status of armaments, but this morning, none. Germany has saved the historians the task of apportioning the blame. By her own act she has put herself colossally in the wrong in her decision to utter defiance to the world. It is just the sort of stroke in Germany's present mood to make the dictatorship more powerful and more popular than ever. When the first wave of enthusiasm is spent the German people will wake to the not so splendid isolation in which they are."

The Evening Standard of London touched the very heart of the problem in an editorial in which it said "the disarmament conference has foundered on the old rock of Franco-German rivalry. The undesirable result of fifteen years of pacts and peacemaking has been to bring Europe to the verge of war. To-day's development shows how imminent is the danger, and the lesson to us is to seek freedom from all entangling alliances."

"How will this affect the situation in the

(Continued on page 36)

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Why British Indians Have Only Themselves to Blame

Foreigners are not alone responsible for the "political bondage of India," declares Barindra Kumar Ghose. Once a founder of a secret revolutionary society in Bengal, Mr. Ghose was arrested, tried and sentenced to death. Subsequently the sentence was commuted to transportation for life. After twelve years' imprisonment he was released in the amnesty that followed the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms in the government of India.

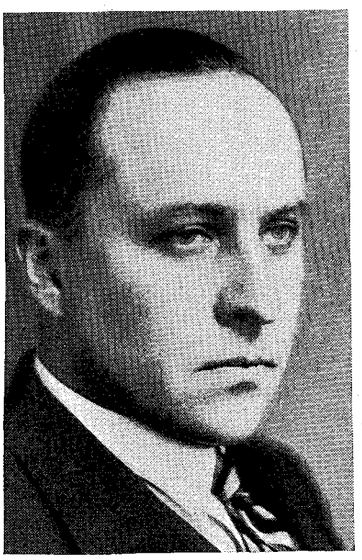
Now he is the editor of a weekly paper called *The Dawn of India*, the aim of which is to encourage constructive nationalism that will engage the support of members of all communities, including the British in India. In the Calcutta *Statesman* he reminds native Indians that before the torch-bearers of Western civilization came in the form of innocent-looking merchants, horde after horde of plunderers for pure loot descended on the country.

India went down before these nomad hordes like a house of cards, he tells his countrymen, because "you had sinned grievously against humanity in the name of race and sex superiority and false religion."

For this sin, he goes on to say, the Indians have been expiating through seven centuries of political servitude, and yet India "persists in its folly."

The Man Who Is Nazifying Germany's Peasantry

Far less known than others in Chancellor Hitler's Ministry is Walther Darré, the thirty-eight-year-old Minister of Agriculture, of whom it is said that he will be the best "stayer" in the Nazi movement. Originally a member of the Stahlhelm, he did not join the Nazis until 1928, and his first meeting with Hitler did not take place until 1930. Then it was that Hitler said to him: "Organize the peasants for me. I give you a free hand."



European

Walther Darré

In view of all the talk among the Hitlerites about racial integrity, some critics have a little fun in pointing out that on his father's side Darré, who was born in the Argentine, is of Huguenot descent. His mother was a Swede. His father, a prosperous merchant in the Argentine, was very pro-English, and sent him to King's College School at Wimbledon.

After leaving school Darré studied at the German Colonial Institute, a kind of agricultural college for overseas training. He intended to be a colonial farmer. Then the war, in which Darré fought for four years on the Western front, deprived Germany of her colonies, and he turned his thoughts to home agriculture. He became an agricultural attaché of the German Foreign Office, and as George Malcolm Thomson relates in the London *Evening Standard*, in organizing the peasants for Hitler he evolved new and startling doctrines about landownership and farming which have exercised an immense influence on German opinion.

His books have been read by hundreds of thousands. His ideas, according to this informant, are based on the belief that Germany needs a new aristocracy. He contends that her present aristocracy is weakened by the importation of alien blood and by divorce from the soil. It must be replaced, he holds, by a new aristocracy, of which the two main characteristics are to be blood and the soil. The blood must be purely Nordic or, we are told, as purely Nordic as is possible.

Secondly, the aristocracy must be one of landowners, farmers. Each estate will be handed down in the family from one generation to the next. There will be no division among a number of heirs, this writer notes, and one member of the family must inherit the estate intact. Darré's opinion is that the younger son of the first wife is the most suitable heir for an estate, as he is the likeliest to reach active manhood at the time when his father is too old to carry on the management of the estate.

As for the elder sons, the plan seems to be that they must be educated and sent out to make their way in the world. Each estate is to be about the size of a large peasant farm—large enough to maintain a man and his family. But it is not to be so large that it can not be run as an economic unit. The estate owners are to be healthy, Nordic, and imbued with the idea of service to the nation. They are to be united in an association of nobles which will have the right of veto when it disapproves of an heir. In other words, this contributor to *The Evening Standard* adds, there is to be a new nobility, composed of men who are working farmers, scarcely to be distinguished from peasants. Indeed, the distinction between the nobles and the peasants is to be one of degree, not of kind.

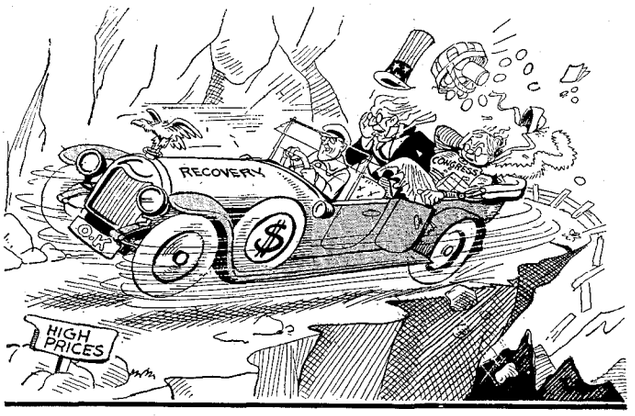
A British Comment On Roosevelt Recovery

Before Congress reassembles in January the demand for even more radical measures than are contained in President Roosevelt's National Recovery program will assume formidable proportions unless a rapid improvement in the general economic condition of the United States takes place.

This is the prediction of the London *Times*, which in friendly tone assures us that it would be altogether premature, despite adverse criticism, to assume that the Roosevelt experiment is heading for disaster. The progress toward recovery effected by Mr. Roosevelt during his first six months in office, we are told, has been sufficiently astonishing.

All this has been accomplished with what *The Times* calls "a magnificent disregard" of the known canons of orthodox economics, and by methods which to European eyes must appear strange indeed. But however ignorant Mr. Roosevelt may be of the academic teachings of the economists, it is claimed for him that he does thoroughly understand the psychology of his own people.

But the question, so vital not only to America, but to the world at large, still remains: Whither is this gigantic experiment leading? Is it, this daily asks, to prosperity, or to the abyss of currency inflation and economic collapse? Mr. Roosevelt in an incredibly short time has set in motion "great and unpredictable forces." Will he be able to control them? That is the question, we are advised, to which not only the United States but also the other nations of the world are anxiously awaiting the answer.



THE PROSPERITY DRIVE

RIDERS: "I s-sup-pose the b-brakes are s-strong, F-Franklin?"
ROOSEVELT: "Can't say, Sam, never drove this car before."
—*The Daily Express* (London)

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Recent Developments in the Study of Dental Caries

Tooth Decay, Most Prevalent of Diseases, Is Caused by Bacteria but Can Be Controlled by Proper Diet, University of Michigan Studies Show

By Russell W. Bunting, D.D.Sc.
Professor of Oral Pathology, University of Michigan

MORE than fifty years ago the world's leading dental scientist, Dr. W. D. Miller, an American in Berlin, Germany, gave to the world the first true description of dental caries, commonly known as decay of the teeth. He showed that a characteristic feature of this disease is a destruction of the tooth by acids which are formed by the fermentation of carbohydrate food materials retained about the teeth. He was unable to identify any particular bacterium specifically responsible for the acid formation, and he believed that many types of bacteria common to the oral cavity could perform this function.

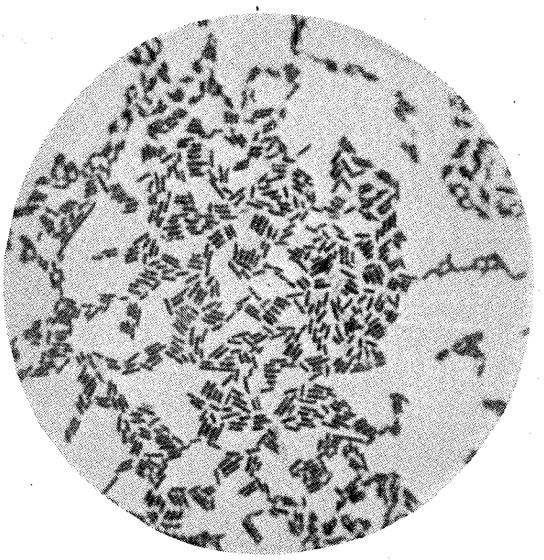
Spedding Studio
Dr. Bunting

For more than forty years following the epochal researches of Miller little advancement was made in the knowledge of the subject. During the past ten years, however, there has been a renewed interest in the study of dental caries due to certain observations made on experimental animals in the study of diet and nutrition. It was noted that when animals were fed adequate diets the teeth were free from disease, but when the diet was inadequate caries-like lesions frequently appeared on the teeth. This very interesting observation led to the belief that decay of the teeth in the human race must be caused by faulty diet and stimulated wide-spread researches in diet and nutrition as they are related to dental disease.

No Dietary Panacea

Many hypotheses have been advanced regarding the nature of these dietary deficiencies. Some investigators have claimed that a lack of calcium or phosphorus is the chief cause of dental caries. Others are equally confident that certain of the vitamins are the most important factors. A great deal of dietary experimentation has been carried on in animals and in children in the search for some method of feeding which is most efficient in the prevention of dental disease. As yet no such dietary panacea has been found. Despite the published claims extolling the virtues of certain food elements such as calcium, phosphorus, Viosterol or orange juice as specific preventatives of dental disease, no adequate proof has thus far been obtained to support such claims. Chemical analyses of the blood and saliva of caries-free individuals do not show any higher amounts of calcium or phosphorus or a higher alkalinity than that of caries susceptibles. These foods may be beneficial to the general health of the individual and the formation of the teeth, if taken in proper amounts, but the assumption that they have a direct inhibitory effect on dental caries has not been established.

It has been observed, however, that when large groups of children in orphanages and public institutions are fed adequate, well-balanced diets, decay of the teeth is greatly decreased. This has been reported by many different investigators who have observed different types of children fed on a wide variety of diets. In every instance in which the diet was uniformly good and properly balanced there was very little active dental caries. This is the one constructive fact which has come out of the recent dietary researches on dental caries.



BACILLUS ACIDOPHILUS

The bacterium responsible for decay of the teeth—taken from a cavity in a tooth

Specific Type of Bacteria

At the University of Michigan, a group of research workers, biologists, chemists, bacteriologists, and dentists have been making a study of this problem during the past four years under the auspices of the Children's Fund of Michigan. They have found that decay of the teeth is very largely due to the presence in the mouth of a specific type of bacteria, namely *Bacillus acidophilus*. Some people have a natural immunity against this organism and it does not grow in their mouths, nor can it be implanted there. Such individuals have no dental caries. In the great majority of people it grows in varying degrees of activity and, through the acid which it forms, destroys the teeth.

Experiments with Sugar

The Michigan group found that by feeding uniform diets, low in sugar, to children under strict dietary supervision the number of Bacillus acidophilus in the mouth was usually greatly reduced, often to the vanishing point, and dental caries was arrested. When large amounts of sugar in the form of candy and highly sweetened foods were fed to the children in addition to the regular diet the Bacillus acidophilus count of their mouths increased rapidly and dental caries became active in the great majority of cases.

The manner in which sugar affects the bacteria of dental caries is not known. It may be through the retention of sweet pabulum about the teeth on which the bacteria readily thrive or through the disturbance or unbalancing of an otherwise good diet by an excessive sugar intake. The fact remains that dental caries was definitely increased in the children under observation who ate large amounts of sugar, except in those individuals who were naturally immune to the disease.

Vaccine Therapy

Vaccines have also been prepared which, when injected into caries-susceptible individuals, in some instances increased their resistance against this organism. This suggests the possibility of controlling dental caries by vaccine therapy, but further extensive studies must be made before this form of treatment will be available.

At the present time the only practicable measures of preventing dental caries which are of known value consist in keeping the mouth and teeth as clean as possible at all times and in the adoption of a well balanced, adequate diet in which sugar is reduced to a minimum.

In view of the notable advancement which has recently been made in the study of this subject, it is highly probable that future investigations will reveal some more definite and specific means of controlling this most prevalent and important disease.

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Dual Behavior Displayed By Fundamental Entities

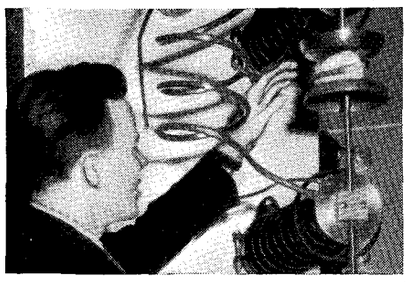
Physicists have amply demonstrated that light in its various forms behaves sometimes like a wave and sometimes like a corpuscle. Difficult as this is to picture in terms of every-day experience, it is a phenomenon not limited to light alone, says Sir William Bragg, Nobel Prize winner, in his new book, "The Universe of Light." Many entities which we have been accustomed to consider as corpuscular may under some circumstances behave like waves.

When a fine pencil of rapidly moving electrons is directed upon a crystal, a diffraction pattern appears which is obviously of the same character as a pattern due to X-rays and usually explained by reference to the theory that X-rays are waves. The penetration of electrons is extremely small, so that extremely thin crystalline films must be used. Nevertheless, the experiment has been successfully performed, and electrons have been shown under these circumstances to behave like waves.

Again, there is the atom itself, which no one has ever thought of as anything else but a particle of matter. The experiment is more difficult even than that with electrons, says Sir William, but under proper conditions a stream of atoms impinging upon a crystal also shows a diffraction pattern. Thus through the whole range of the fundamental entities with which we are acquainted there runs this dual behavior; all can behave like corpuscles or like waves according to circumstances.

"Cooking" Without Heat

Engineers of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company recently demonstrated how cheese and ham sandwiches can be cooked by placing them between the electrodes of a high-frequency radio transmitter. The cooking is not done



Toasting a sandwich

by heat from the electrodes, which hardly become warm. It results from the heat generated within the foods by the rapid oscillations of the current.

Bread may be toasted thus in six seconds. Steaks and potatoes require somewhat longer. Cooking is not the only achievement of this high-frequency transmitter. On a six-meter wave-length it will transmit power sufficient to operate small motors and light lamps a short distance away.

A Modern Miracle Invades Irak

Over mountains, across valleys, deserts, and rivers there is now being laid a pipe-line 1,180 miles in length in ancient Irak, formerly called Mesopotamia. The miracle of welding, coupled with the discovery of rich oil-fields, makes possible this invasion of ancient Biblical land by gangs of workmen who seem as anachronistic there as the Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's court.

Courtesy of the Lincoln Electric Company

Natives of Palestine marvel at the wonders of electric welding

The Irak pipe-line will not be the longest in the world (there are longer ones in the United States), but it is doubtful if one has ever been constructed under such picturesque circumstances or amid such difficulties.

The main line consists of two ten-inch pipes extending from the rich oil deposits in Kirkuk to the Euphrates River, a distance of more than 150 miles. From this point a southern leg, a single line, extends 467 miles to Haifa, a Mediterranean port in Palestine. A northern leg, also single, extends 381 miles across French territory to Tripoli, a port in Syria. The line crosses the Jordan, Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Its lowest point is more than 800 feet below sea-level.

Tho the pipe-line is being laid by an international concern controlling rich oil holdings, many American welding operators are employed on the project, and the welding is being done with equipment manufactured by an American firm. It was not until the comparatively recent development of welding methods which made it possible to join pipe rapidly in the field that such long lines became possible. This, again, was largely an American achievement, and met its greatest tests on large American pipe-lines, such as that which extends from the Texas Panhandle to Chicago.

The Irak pipe-line is scheduled for completion early next year. It will transport 30,000,000 barrels of oil annually from the oil-fields to the sea.

Science Snap-shots

Resuscitation by Countershock

Under some conditions death by electrical shock may be prevented by immediately giving the victim another shock. This has been experimentally demonstrated with animals by W. B. Kouwenhoven and R. D. Hooker, of the Johns Hopkins University.

Kouwenhoven and Hooker report, in *Electrical Engineering*, that when a 60-cycle alternating current passes through the heart, the shock apparently is not great enough to stop heart action, but instead produces "cardiac fibrillation," a condition in which the heart coordination and rhythm is disturbed. The heart seldom spontaneously recovers from fibrillation, and death usually results.

Experiments showed that when the heart has been thrown into fibrillation by a low voltage electric shock, strong currents, suddenly and momentarily applied, may produce sufficient contraction to bring the heart to rest for a few seconds, after which the organ will resume its normal, rhythmic beating.

"Grandfather" of Radio

Thomas Edison, who has been called the father of electric light and the phonograph, may likewise be considered the father—or at least the grandfather—of modern radio, since in 1883 he made the progenitor of our modern radio tubes, and took out a patent that Marconi later purchased.

This was revealed recently at the National Electrical Exposition in New York, when members of the New York Electrical Society used one of Edison's early lamps as the detector tube in a radio set, and successfully received a regular broadcast program with it. The great inventor was aware of the electrical action of the tube.

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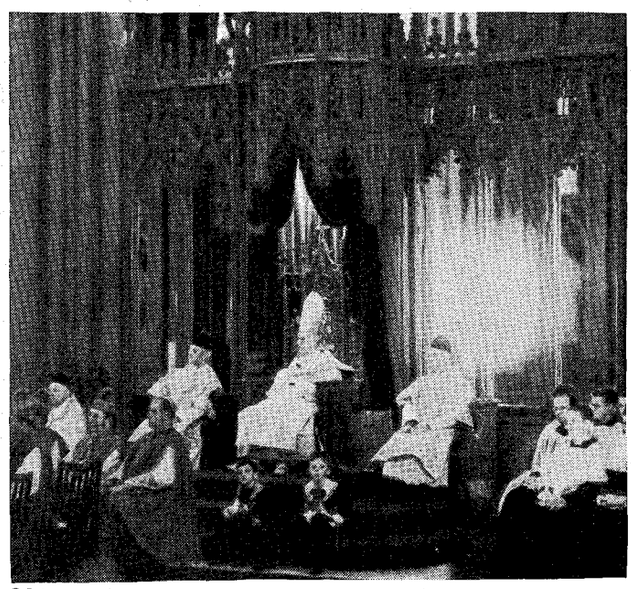
The Church Pleads for Economic Justice

The National Conference of Catholic Charities Urges a New Charter of Human Rights Under Which There Will Be a Sufficiency for All

ALL the little deities of the old order of industry are tumbling down. Mammon is being dispossessed in his own household. Even His Majesty 6 Per Cent. is not sacrosanct and is already deposed from his high estate. Captains of industry and kings of trade must bow to a law as old as Sinai.

Life, it seems, is not measured in percentages or run off to the click of the ticker. There are rights that may not be limited by human contract. There are standards of living that may not be surrendered or signed away. Government is really of and for the people, and the Golden Rule is the measure of its success. In short, we are introduced by the National Conference of Catholic Charities in New York to an economy governed by the ordinances of the Christian religion. Here, in the great capital of wealth, in the modern Babylon as its critics decry it, were some thousands of delegates drawn from nearly 100 Catholic dioceses throughout the country setting up a new economic creed, or charter of human rights, whose essence is that there shall be an ample sufficiency for all. The charter repudiates all the laissez-faire doctrines of the past, and offers equality of opportunity in their stead. It is based on the declaration of Pope Pius XI, patron of the conference, that charity is in no sense a substitute for justice. It evokes the spirit of service and mutual help as against unbridled competition for power and place. Expand that and you get a living wage, comfort and security against misfortune and the remorseless demands of time. Contract it, and you get the Golden Rule.



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Cardinal Hayes in St. Patrick's Cathedral

Distinguished Speakers

The President came to address the conference, and it heard, too, from Cardinal Hayes, "the Apostle of Charity"; the Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate to the United States and personal representative of Pope Pius XI at the conference; from Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the National Labor Board; Postmaster-General James A. Farley, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins; Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, and former Gov. Alfred E. Smith.

"With every passing year," said the President to the 4,000 delegates and guests gathered in the Waldorf-Astoria, "I become more confident that humanity is moving forward to the practical application of the teachings of Christianity as they affect the individual lives of men and women." He stressed the necessity for the maintenance of the human touch by churches and other non-governmental agencies and the dependence of social progress on the principles of religion. "Those people of other lands—and I say this advisedly—who have sought by edict or by law to eliminate the right of mankind to believe in God and to practise that belief," he went on, "have, in every known case, discovered, sooner or later, that they are tilting against an inherent, essential, undying quality, indeed, a necessity of the human race—a quality and a necessity in very fact which in every century have proved an essential to permanent progress—and I speak for religion."

This idea of the Christian motive is the Catholic cue for the new economy—stressed also by other churches in the recent past. "Our social order," said Cardinal Hayes, "needs to be reconstructed upon a different basis. Justice demands a fairer distribution of wealth and a greater opportunity for ownership by the masses, not only in industry, but in their own homes as well. Our able-bodied citizens should be assured of a family wage, decent hours, safe working conditions and steady work. Honest, self-respecting families should be able to enjoy comfortable homes, healthful recreation and proper opportunities for education. . . . Those possessed of power and of this world's goods . . . must really love their neighbors as themselves."

The old shibboleths of cutthroat competition and the devil take the hindmost go down before the charter of Catholic action, and charity becomes more than a hand-out or a crum from overladen tables.

"Catholic Charities," says the charter, "can not be satisfied merely with the alleviation of human suffering and want. It must be its constant aim to give the people an opportunity to secure through their own efforts the things that are necessary for their well-being.

"All persons who are capable of doing reasonably satisfactory work have a right to a living wage. They have a right to decent housing. They have a right to protection against the hazards of unemployment, accidents, sickness and old age."

The Question of Interest

One of the profoundest students of sociology who commands attention among diverse interests is Mgr. John A. Ryan of the Catholic University of America. He asserted that the success of the National Recovery Act, which was generally lauded for its high intent, depends "on the employer's sacrificing part of his profits to labor in the form of higher wages and contenting himself with only enough income to provide a decent living for himself and his family." It was Monsignor Ryan who threw 6 per cent. from its pedestal. The idea that 6 per cent. represents a normal return on capital invested is erroneous, he said, and experience has shown that because of loss of principal and interest during depressions, the return on most industrial and commercial investments has not averaged more than 3 per cent. in the last fifty years. Capital, he holds, must be induced to accept moderate rates of interest if the industrial recovery program is to succeed and capital itself is to live. "In the present emergency," he declared, "the common good requires capital to be satisfied with considerably less than 6 per cent., and business men to be content with reasonable living profits."

Monsignor Ryan noted it a great gain for social justice that the principle of a minimum wage has been recognized in the National Industrial Recovery Act, and he said the act and its administration "are already teaching men in a practical fashion that economics is subject to ethics, and that industrial activities are governed by the moral laws."

And that, it seems, is an ancient lesson that the Catholic Conference would adapt to modern times.

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The NRA University for Our Nomads

"HI there, come down off'n that car. Y' gotta go to school." No, it wasn't a truant officer rudely summonsing a brain-fatigued urchin back to his books, but a railroad detective calling to a youth bumming a ride on top of a freight-train. All the bums, hoboes, hitch-hikers, tramps and panhandlers—professional and amateur—are to be rounded up and sent to Federal "concentration centers" for care and education. Foot-loose youngsters too early out of school will be taught by strolling scholars in the University of NRA, according to an announcement by Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Director, to the conference of mayors recently held in Chicago.

This is the latest plan of the Government to care for the army of nomads now scouring the country in search of elusive jobs, and accepting hospitality wherever they can find it, in farmhouse, haymow or jail—it doesn't matter which, so long as there is shelter and a sandwich.

Another plan is the extension of the Civilian Conservation Camps for six months, which will mean employment for approximately 100,000 young men. The first six-month enlistment ended September 30, and discharge of the green-wood veterans began on that date. Those who had not obtained outside employment were permitted to re-enlist. The maximum strength of the 1,400 camps scattered throughout the country will be kept at 300,000, and it is estimated that 100.000 would receive their discharge. Robert Fechner, director of emergency work, announced that their places would be filled by other young men now without work, and whose families are on the relief rolls. Already thousands of whiskered, wind-blown youths have returned to their homes, boisterously healthy and happy, their cheeks colored with the cosmetics of the woods. The sight of a group of them in a railroad station made one wish to exchange a typewriter for an ax, a creaking swivel chair for a hard-bottomed camp stool.

Some of the States and cities, too, have arranged to salvage these wandering wastrels. Wisconsin is sending some hundreds of its unemployed to college on the theory that a relief program should provide sustenance for the mind as well as the bare necessities of life. In Greater New York 60,000 pupils, ranging in age from beardless seventeen to bald-headed seventy-one, may get free schooling during the winter, with the privilege of choosing from more than 100 subjects ranging from naturalization to refrigeration.

The program in its entirety is of magnificent magnitude. Before the last yellow leaves have fallen, if things work out as expected, there shouldn't be a vagrant on the turnpike, a single hobo riding the rods, a single panhandler asking, "Lady, can you give a travelin' man sump'n to eat?"

The Federal round-up announced by Mr. Hopkins will be the biggest, and the only one of its kind, in recorded history, and for all there will be plenty in the national larders, warm clothing and comfortable quarters. For ambitious youth there will be a chance to brush up on the three R's in the University of NRA. Higher classes will learn how to extract a cube root and to cross the pons asinorum. Perhaps there will be Latin and Greek, but there won't be any ponies to ride in a tilt with Cæsar or Horace. English grammar will, of course, take its usual precedence. Here will be a big opportunity for wandering Phi Beta Kappas to use their keys to unlock the storehouse of learning for hungry minds. In fancy we may already hear the yell for dear old Alma Mater—"cis-boom-ba, cis-boom-ba; NRA, rah-rah-rah!"

In announcing the Government's plan for the care of the wayfaring public, Mr. Hopkins said that "city and State authorities will be called on to pick up transients on local vagrancy laws and turn them over to Federal authorities. Concentration centers will be established in every State, probably several of them in more populous States, and in them the transient will be given a new chance in life."

The lively State of Wisconsin, which is generally in the forefront of innovation, has appropriated $30,000 to give its unemployed food for thought. About 2,500 of them had been enrolled at the time of this writing in extension courses in forty-five cities. Applications came like a flood, and half the fund, which was to last a year, was exhausted in thirty-five days. The eager students range in age from eighteen to forty-nine. They study bookkeeping, accounting, business management, engineering, salesmanship—anything to help them when they get work. Some enrolled in courses required for college degrees.

Daily registrations for the continuation schools in Greater New York indicated a weekly attendance of 60,000, according to a report by the State Department of Education. These schools provide courses in engineering, trade extension, the study of steam and Diesel engines, combustion, heating and ventilating, air-conditioning and refrigeration, domestic arts, dramatics, history, sociology, economics, international relations, music, sculpture, textile designs, etc. This educational opportunity is provided without cost for those of seventeen and older.

"In what originally was intended as an emergency measure to meet the needs of the unemployed, particularly professional and allied trades, so that both student and teacher would benefit in relief as well as in equipment for future outside vocational employment," said L. A. Wilson, Assistant State Commissioner of Education, "the State Education Department's purpose has succeeded far beyond expectation in the popular registration for the fall and winter classes. Classes are conducted daily. Not only are the unemployed given the opportunity of these free courses which the State offers, but those employed as well, who seek the pleasures of avocational studies, are taking advantage of this brilliant and varied program of education."

School's in. A. R. W. M.

Photographed for *The Literary Digest*

AMBITION TAKING ADVANTAGE OF IDLE TIME

Unemployed studying art at the Central School of Art and Commerce, New York

On Purpose?

A feature of the great NRA demonstration recently held in New York City, which was overlooked by the local press, was the assignment of Twentieth Street as the rallying point of the Brewers' Division. "This," observes the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) in its column of humor, "is the canyon between the Presbyterian and Methodist Buildings."

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Where Thousands Cheer

At a Revue for Sophisticates, in Which Fun Is Poked at Our Own and Other Notables, to the Consternation of Our English Cousins

A REVUE that is French in its salty wit, yet completely attuned to the American scene, is "As Thousands Cheer," produced at the Music Box Theater, New York.

It lifts the belated theatrical season from its dreariness, and lifts it so high that a thousand cheers for the piece may be raised until summer blooms again.

In dealing with events of the day it marshals such notables as the Roosevelts, the Hoovers, the Rockefellers, King George, Queen Mary, the Prince of Wales, Gandhi, Aimee McPherson and Noel Coward, not to forget the Fairbankses, Will Hays, Josephine Baker and Barbara Hutton, who are never ill-treated, but yet depicted as pointedly as Max Beerbohm's cartoons.

READS THE JOURNAL OF NOEL COWARD

To the hotel staff, Ethel Waters, scrub-woman; Marilyn Miller, chambermaid gone Lynn Fontanne; Helen Broderick, housekeeper; Clifton Webb, waiter

Fame of the piece was early in reaching London where *The News-Chronicle* began to impute "a gross breach of international good manners," inasmuch as the Royal Family are never introduced on the stage over there—where "The Mikado" was created and remains a popular opera.

The News-Chronicle interviewed by transatlantic telephone Moss Hart, the author. He was told how England felt about the Royal Family "or any famous person." He replied:

"That is just a different point of view. Here we do not consider it bad taste to present famous people on the stage, and that includes our own President and ex-President. Your Royal Family are famous people, and come into news of the day.

"If exception is taken to the play in England, it is because you have different ideas. We just don't regard it as bad taste. Why, your own English producer, Hassard Short, has produced the show and the sketches in which King George and Queen Mary appear."

A novel device enables the audience to pass from one scene to the next without recourse to the program. The key to the scene is flashed on a screen in the form of a newspaper head-line, like "Franklin D. Roosevelt Inaugurated To-morrow," which does not dull the surprize of what follows. It is a scene of the Hoovers packing up for their return to Palo Alto, and sending their telephone farewells to other outgoing officials. The scene comes as near to lese-majesty as prudence permits, and no telephone or telegraph reproaches may be expected from the ex-President's family or followers. So hilarious is the scene that the parties themselves spoofed might be expected to join in the audience's laughter.

The concocters of this mélange are Irving Berlin and Moss Hart, for music and book, Albert Johnson for excellent scenic investiture, Hassard Short, an Englishman, for staging and direction, and Charles Weidman for dances.

Clifton Webb appears in many guises, and most notably as John D. Rockefeller, declining the gift of Radio City as his 94th birthday present from his son's family.

Marilyn Miller, between songs and dances, revives her earlier faculty of imitation in realistic impersonations of Joan Crawford and Lynn Fontanne.

No more welcome member of the group appears than Ethel Waters, whose consummate artistry is tested in tragic as well as comic numbers, and is only matched by Helen Broderick, who ranges from the evocation of Queen Mary and Mrs. Hoover to Aimee Semple McPherson and the housekeeper of the hotel that housed Noel Coward on his recent stay in New York and infected the whole staff with unwonted manners.

The chorus, personable and engaging, perform an agreeable function without the usual running in and out of a scene and executing dances that vary but little from customary contortions. They appear in a straight line across the stage and sing topical songs in unison, and with a diction clearly understandable. Often these are the cue to the sketch that follows.

The dances are most unusual, especially those executed by Letitia Ide and Jose Limon. One of these, "Revolt in Cuba," was a frenetic rumba in a darkened cellar while the flash and booming of guns entered from the outside.

Heywood Broun (*World-Telegram*) doesn't agree. He inveighs against "the epidemic during the last few years of Albertina Rasch dancers, Agnes De Mille dancers, and Charles Weidman dancers," revealed in musical shows. "It is the camel's head within the tent, and unless the customers rise up in protest we will get the whole damn dromedary."

John Mason Brown (New York *Evening Post*) does not see this sort of show produced in Russia, Italy, Germany, Austria, or England, and he doesn't mention France. Paris has long been familiar with a form of entertainment cognate in spirit but unpretentious in presentation at Les Noctambules on the Left Bank.

More Concerts for the Needy

Walter Damrosch is organizing five monster concerts, the first to be given at Madison Square Garden, November 18, for the relief of musicians, whose need is even greater than before. Outstanding soloists will be presented.

Duce Abolishes Music Middlemen

In Italy singers and theatrical artists must be engaged in future only through the official State Theatrical Employment Offices. Private agencies are abolished, because they were accused of taking the lion's share of the fees. Mussolini remembers the days when he practised the violin and dreaded the time when he would have to apply to an agent.

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What Art Did to Taos and Its Indians

TAOS is one of the places to which every one must some day come.

This is like the old saying about Charing Cross station, where, if you sit long enough, you'll eventually see the world go by.

Taos, however, is a place of 2,000 souls, ninety miles off the main Santa Fé line, in New Mexico, reached through a canyon of the Little Rio Grande, over a road of hair-pin curves, where incautious drivers sometimes go over the edge. It lies in a fair plain surrounded by the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. Before reaching the center, one passes an outlying group of adobe houses where the painters live, then in another direction lie the group of dwellings of the Taos tribe of Indians, which formed the magnet for the first invading artists.

The place is widest known, perhaps, through its associations with D. H. Lawrence and Mabel Dodge Luhan, and its fame has brought within its borders such visitors as Herbert Hoover, Lady Diana Manners, Robinson Jeffers, Otto H. Kahn, Charles G. Dawes, and Willa Cather to justify the statement made at the beginning. The responsibility is Erna Fergusson's, writing in *Touring Topics* (Beverley Hills, Cal.), who tells us that Joseph Henry Sharp, Bert Phillips and E. L. Blumenschein discovered it as a painter's paradise back in the nineties. Irving Couse made it known through his Indian paintings. Others followed from time to time and painted the Indians, but less romantically, as farmers, or playing baseball and betting on horse-races.

One of the latest comers is Andrew Dasburg, "who never paints what he sees, but what he feels. This, it appears, is modern art."

Forty painters exhibited in Taos a couple of years back, but Miss Fergusson is less hopeful of the later than of the earlier denizens.

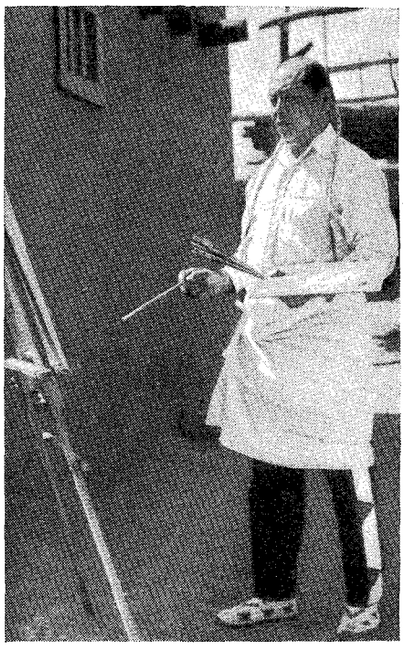
"It is safe to say that no younger painter has shown the freshness, the originality, which promises Taos a new importance equal to the old. When the big men now painting are gone, Taos will be a town of dilettantes, unless this artistic consciousness is going to develop along a new line.

"All Taos is art conscious. Everybody talks art, sees pictures, compares painters, learns that art can be more important than business. Pictures hang in curio shops, in hotels, in the bank, in a gallery."

In 1923, Mrs. Burritt Harwood established the Harwood Foundation, which includes a library, a permanent collection of various arts, and a gallery in which all Taos painters exhibit. In time, the gallery will have a permanent collection of paintings, and Mrs. Harwood's home will be a museum of fine things which she has been acquiring. It is a rare place, the Harwood Foundation, and a rare woman infuses it with her spirit.

The art spirit has infected the proletarians, such as we noted as the case among Vermont carpenters in our issue of September 23:

"'If,' says the real-estate man, 'that painter can make carved furniture, so can I.' And so he can, and so he does. So does the chiropractor. Hinde, the blacksmith, who used to be a London bobby, bakes



Courtesy of *Touring Topics* (Los Angeles)

ALBERT MARTINEZ

A Taos Indian, who from posing for painters, became a painter himself

trivets out of old horse-shoes, fireplace tools, lamps, and sconces, Bob Abbott in the garage uses his leisure to make delicate bud vases, sconces, and book-ends out of steel wire. Pearl Hockman, the truckman, employs his evenings in making brass candle-sticks and cedar furniture. He makes some very good things.

"The spirit of the place is to make something. Artists affect every one and every one affects artists, until Taos is now a very whirlpool of self-expression, and the most unlikely people do the most unlikely things."

The Indians themselves have been affected by the spirit of the place. The Taos group, unlike the other pueblo peoples, had no craft, and their first efforts are in beadwork, bows and arrows. One Indian, Albert Martinez, who began as a model for the painters, took to the brush himself.

"Albert not only posed, he watched. Evidently he concluded that he could do that too. So he borrowed bits of canvas and paint, and tried. Sure enough, he could make pictures of Taos Peak, of the pueblo by moonlight, of snow at Taos. He translated his Indian name, or some Indian name, as Albert Looking Elk, and he got himself all strung out as a painter. He was followed by others. Now many tourists buy these small pictures and the painters of the pueblo find that they have struck a line easier and more lucrative than farming."

Masefield's Gloom

John Masefield, Poet Laureate of England, indulged in "sob-stuff about poets" when he spoke at the Welsh Eisteddfod, according to the London *Daily Mail*. He spoke of Byron and Shelley "dying in exile," Keats "in despair," and Gray "in seclusion," but *The Daily Mail* sees a different picture:

From London *Bookman*

Masefield caricatured

—Raphael Nelson

"Byron, no doubt, died in exile. But that was not because his country turned upon him. On the contrary, it bought his poems with such zest that he received many thousand-pound checks from John Murray.

"Nor is it quite the case that Keats died in despair. He was killed not by the 'tartarly *Quarterly*,' but by tuberculosis; and as he lay dying, with eternity opening before him, he could say with assurance to himself, 'I think I shall be among the English poets after my death.'

"Plenty of poets whom posterity has judged worthy of Helicon's crown have made quite a good thing out of their poetry. Tennyson amassed a very respectable estate. Among our latest and most advanced poets, Dr. Bridges, Mr. Masefield's predecessor in the Laureateship, achieved in the 'Testament of Beauty' a book which, if we remember right, was a best seller. And Mr. T. S. Eliot, another ultra-modern, has not found the pursuit of the Muses altogether fruitless, while Mr. Masefield himself is justly in demand wherever books of real value are sold and read."

Beware of the Curb

Leopold Godowsky, famous pianist, stood patiently on a Chicago curb to wait the passing of traffic before crossing the street. A car turned the corner and a police dog riding in the rear seat leaned out and bit the pianist in the face.

"Green Pastures" Goes South

"The Green Pastures," Marc Connelly's Pulitzer Prize drama, played to capacity in Roanoke, Virginia, the first stand of its Southern invasion. Richmond and Norfolk will not be visited because of unavailable theaters.

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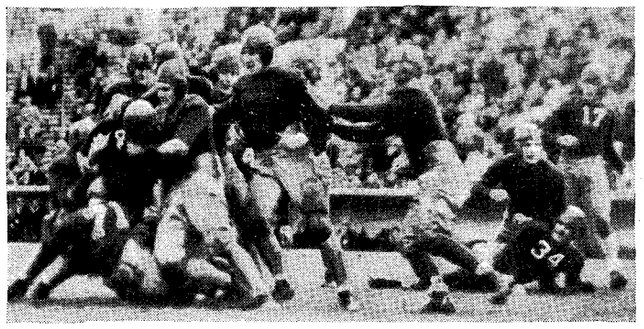
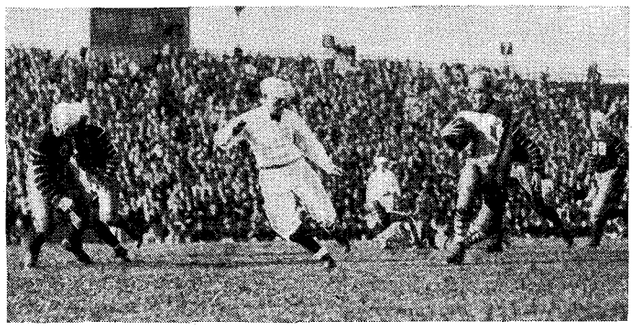
What Football's Curtain-Raiser Reveals

Numerous Additions to the Ranks of Gridiron Heroes May Be Expected This Year as Sophomores Make Upperclassmen Fight for Varsity Places



Keystone



Acme

Fast action in the Kansas-Notre Dame upset (left); and Montgomery of Columbia doing his stuff

EARLY games don't make a football season—any more than one swallow makes a summer or a binge. The curtain goes up on the annual drama. Crowds of from 12,000 to 40,000 find disclosed a cast of veteran and novice players in situations expected and unexpected. If what has happened is any promise of what is to come (and in football it is hazardous to assume so too confidently) not a few changes in the football hierarchy will be in effect before December rolls around. There will be numerous additions to the ranks of the demigods reigning in the demi-heaven of sport: Al Barabas of Columbia, for example, a power-house of a sophomore half-back, who started his season with an eighty-five-yard run; Len Barnum of West Virginia Wesleyan, who dominated the New York University game. Barnum, a full-back, is a man of infinite and bewildering variety. He can run, pass, kick, tackle, and intercept. He can do everything, it seems, except get down under his own kicks—and maybe he'll learn that, too. There are the sophomores, who seem at this point to be the power of the Princeton squad. Chaps like Levan, Spoffard, Lea, Constable, and Pauk.

Out on the West coast, Southern California has opened up with a bang, recently smothering Washington State 33-0. Put that down as so much running true to form. Stanford and California, too, have begun with victories, but some by such narrow margins as to be distinctly surprizing.

An Early Upset

But hop a fast plane and come half-way or more across the continent, to South Bend, and gaze at something very different. The mighty Notre Dame held to a scoreless tie by the University of Kansas eleven that was an easy 24-6 victim in 1932. That's something. An upset of the first water. The story is open to revision, of course. It may be totally different when the Ramblers journey east to Pittsburgh to meet Carnegie Tech this week-end. A repetition, perhaps of last year's 42-0 slaughter of the Easterners. We shall see. But it remains obvious that the Irish sophomores, of whom so much has been expected, have quite a bit to learn before they develop four more horsemen.

In the East we find Harvard, Columbia, and Princeton doing about as expected, walking over Bates, Lehigh, and Amherst, for example—with the Princeton sophomores, as indicated, performing in such manner as to suggest that better days are ahead for the orange and black.

But we find, also, other signs and portents. The promised deflation of football is going ahead at New York University, with a 3-0 defeat by West Virginia Wesleyan (defeated 54-0 in 1931) as the first fruits. Yale beat Maine 19-0 in 1931. But this year the Elis were hard-pressed to win 14-7, suggesting that Reggie Root still has much to do before his charges master the Notre Dame system. And Temple, where the Warner system, and Pop Warner himself, have been installed at great expense, has followed up a good start by going down before Carnegie Tech 25-0.

Prospects Are Good

Returning to consideration of Yale for a moment, we find critics of the gridiron conceding that, despite the hard struggle with the Maine, the Blues have two elevens of promise, and that tho the Notre Dame system may not yet be wholly successful, Root is teaching his charges a definite and sound method. Their game already shows variety, and they have versatility in passing. If the blocking still leaves something to be desired, there is prospect of improvement.

As for the Maine team that gave Yale such a run for its money, it is tricky and smart. The Pine Tree boys may be limited in man-power and poundage, but they use what they have with intelligence.

Up at Cambridge, spectators at Harvard's début saw one of the heaviest, best-balanced backfields in years—one that can run, pass, kick, and block. There is still, however, some uncertainty regarding the year's final set-up. Physical condition is being emphasized, and a new offense is reported as being developed. This, probably, will be used in this week-end's Holy Cross game.

For the remaining member of the Big Three, Princeton, the outlook is brighter still. The Tiger squad has shown itself in action to be full of power that is well disciplined. The most encouraging factor of the situation is that some nineteen of the fifty squad members are sophomores; and they are making the upperclassmen fight for their places. In the season's opener, Coach Crisler put between forty and fifty men in action; and it seemed to one writer (Stanley Woodward of the New York *Herald Tribune*) that they were all so good "that it didn't make much difference which eleven men were playing."

Other Eastern teams that have started in a way that augurs well are Columbia, Brown and Army.

Columbia, for example, has blocking power, mastery of hidden ball maneuvers, spinners, double spinners, reverses, double reverses. Montgomery, captain and quarter-back, is as elusive as ever. The promise of Barabas has already been pointed out. Report has it that attack is being built up, mostly on running plays. The Lions are not expected to let loose their aerial barrage before Saturday's Princeton game.

Army is using a powerful, cohesive running attack that promises to tear opposition to pieces. Brown, strong on interference, is regarded as having made its best beginning in years.

The Notre Dame Tie

In the Mid-West Kansas, Ohio State, Chicago, and Michigan, to name only a few, seem to be off to a running start. To indicate the Jayhawk quality, it is necessary to remind you once more of the tie with Notre Dame. As for Ohio State, its 75-0 triumph over Virginia was the largest score ever piled up in the Ohio stadium. The boys from Columbus attack well, and their defense has been described as brilliant. This year they have two heroes in the making—Jack Smith and Carl Cramer, back in the game after illness and injury.

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If you have ever dreamed of a room like this for your children, now is the logical time to get it. The floor is Armstrong's Inlaid Linoleum, Design No. 9550. (Natural Color Photograph)

PUT YOUR LITTLE INDIANS IN A ROOM LIKE THIS

Even the floor understands children . . . heavy duty never worries it!

LUCKY LADS! And lucky mother, too, for a room and a floor like this will save her a lot of work and worry.

But where does Dad come in? Right here . . . this practical room, with all of its beauty, is quite inexpensive. Floors, furniture and drapes are still selling at surprisingly low prices . . . prices that make "fixing up" a real pleasure.

Consider the floor. It's Armstrong's Inlaid Linoleum . . . colors go clear through to the burlap back. Yet, in a 12 x 12 room, it may be had for $27 or less, plus the local charge for laying over linoleum lining felt.

And this is no ordinary floor! Scuffing feet and kicking heels will not mar it. Spilled things will not stain it. The only care it needs to keep it sparkling with life and color is a daily dusting, and occasional waxing with Armstrong's Linogloss.

But get the whole story of these money-saving, work-saving floors. You'll find it, together with complete specifications for this children's room, in a brand new book, "Floor Beauty for New Homes and Old." Just send ten cents. (20¢ in Canada.) Address Armstrong Cork Company, Floor Division, 974 Race Avenue, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. (Makers of cork products since 1860.)

Armstrong's Linoleum Floors

FOR EVERY ROOM IN THE HOUSE

COLORFUL WALLS THAT NEVER GROW OLD!
Linowall, a new Armstrong product, gives your walls lasting, cheerful color—makes them easy to clean. Linowall is washable, permanent, inexpensive, and easy to install. Ask your linoleum merchant about Armstrong's Linowall, or write directly to us.

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Equipoise Travels in Luxurious Style

In an Effort to Make Him the Greatest Money Winner, the Champion Thoroughbred's Car Is Attached to the Fastest Trains in the Country

By Bryan Field

EQUIPOISE, whose iron-thewed legs have made him the champion thoroughbred on the American turf, stands up all the way in his private car when he goes on a thousand-mile railroad journey. Exterminator, great cup horse of the post-war years, and most blasé traveler in racing's history, used to lie down.

Before the end of the present racing season Equipoise will go on more train trips, since the aim is to make him the greatest money-winning thoroughbred in the world. That he can stand the bumping and thumping of a train trip from here to Chicago on his feet, run a winning race as he did a short time ago in the Hawthorne Gold Cup, and then stand the same trip again back East, is not considered too remarkable by horsemen.

No high-powered executive in his dashes back and forth across the country gets better care than a stake horse en route to a big race—nor does the executive travel any faster. Speed is the key-note on the cars as well as on the race-tracks and most horses are placed in special cars hooked on to the extra fare limiteds.

The bugaboo of "shipping fever," once the bane of transporting horses, is practically non-existent these days. Before the war a horse might get aboard the train a veritable Man o' War and step off at his destination unfit for racing for several weeks. The special cars and the special trains, and the speed at which they travel, have practically eliminated shipping fever, which is due largely to nervousness and confinement.

To Keep Him Happy

Equipoise had the whole midsection of his special car when he traveled. Other occupants of the car were three men and two ponies. The ponies were present as company, as a sedative, so that the bright star of the American turf would feel thoroughly at ease and arrive for his race at Chicago with full peace of mind.

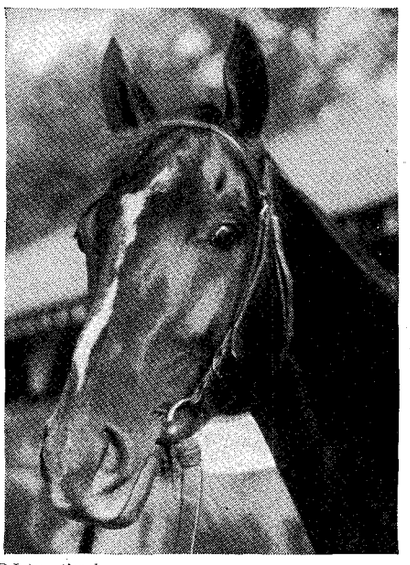
The temperament of a race-horse is as important as his speed. The cavorting, prancing racer, with his sheeny coat glistening with perspiration, is not wanted by the veteran trainer. Give him the phlegmatic, go-as-you-please horse which takes everything as it comes. If he has not such a horse he endeavors to make all conditions tend toward making such a one.

The three grooms in Equipoise's car had little to do but see that the doors were kept closed and that no harm came to him. They had to feed him also, but this duty was a light one.

Horses are not given much when traveling, and invariably the diet consists of hay which is light on the stomach. No heavy oats or bran are permitted.

Keeping the doors closed is important, as a horse sweats in the car—despite the improved methods of ventilation—and the opening of a ten-foot sliding door lets in a draft which may cause a cold or give a chill. A muscle-bound shoulder, or a congested air passage is more than enough to make a "sure thing" on the race-track become an "also ran."

In the days of Exterminator, slow passenger-trains, and many times freight-trains, were used to ship horses. The cars were not exactly as bad as the "40 Hommes or 8 Chevaux" encountered by the A.E.F., but they were bad enough to play hob with the form of a race-horse.



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EQUIPOISE

The horse for which a railroad vice-president changed the rules and attached a special car to the Twentieth Century Limited

How Would He Ship?

When Exterminator was shipped West for the Kentucky Derby of 1918 there was some misgiving. How would he ship? Would he hold his speed? Could he meet the threat of the Western horses on the ground? And so on. Exterminator walked into the car, stared at the bed of straw which had been laid for him, cat-footed around much in the manner of a dog, and then lay down. He raised his head, as much as to say, "Everything is all right," and was off for Kentucky. He never turned a hair at any stage of the journey and, of course, it is history that he won the Derby easily.

Temperament Studied

Subsequently Exterminator was shipped up and down the country and went on winning. Much was learned from a study of his temperament. The longer the trip the more he was ruffled—if it could be said that such a tough old campaigner as this was ruffled at all. That gave shippers the idea of shortening the trip by hiring a special car and hitching it on to a fast train.

In the years that followed, horse-cars were hooked on to the Broadway Limited, the Wolverine, Mohawk, Lake Shore Limited, the Pennsylvanian, the President, the Congressional Limited, the Chief, the Golden State Limited, the Orange Blossom Express and the Havana Special. But never the Twentieth Century Limited.

Equipoise made history in that regard. A vice-president of the railroad who could combine sports with business heard the plea that Equipoise was in quest of the honor of being the world's greatest money winner. Would he permit Equipoise's car to be attached to the Twentieth Century at Albany so that the horse could leave Saratoga at the last minute and reach Chicago at the earliest?

Would he? Yes, for $962 for the car, and $264.75 for the fares of the men. That was the railroad overhead to enable Equipoise to put his best foot forward for the $20,000 prize of the Hawthorne Gold Cup.

Joseph McLennan, racing secretary at the Western course, came all the way East to see that the great drawing-card which was to pack Hawthorne to the gates, came along without hitch. He accompanied the horse and the car from Saratoga to Albany. In the yards there when the Century was flagged down against all precedent, McLennan walked up to the trainman, hot-footing it along the cinders and said: "Please, will you get this car on as soon as possible, we don't want the horse to catch cold."

Train Did Not Wait

"You must be wrong, Mister," was the somewhat sharp retort, "the Century don't wait for no horse-cars!" Then along came the conductor with waybills, official slips, and explanations and the car was hooked on. And indeed the Century did not wait, for the engineer slapped her through to the La Salle Street Station in something better than her usual eighteen hours. In jig time the special car was shunted to the Cicero yards outside of Hawthorne and Equipoise was at his destination.

EQUIPOISE'S RECORD FOR FOUR YEARS ON TURF

The lifetime record of Equipoise, showing his achievements year by year, as given in the New York Herald Tribune, *follows:*

Year	Starts	Won	2d	3d	Won
1930 ...	16	8	5	1	$156,835
1931 ...	3	1	0	0	3,000
1932 ...	14	10	2	1	107,375
1933 ...	9	7	1	1	55,760
Totals	42	26	8	3	$322,970

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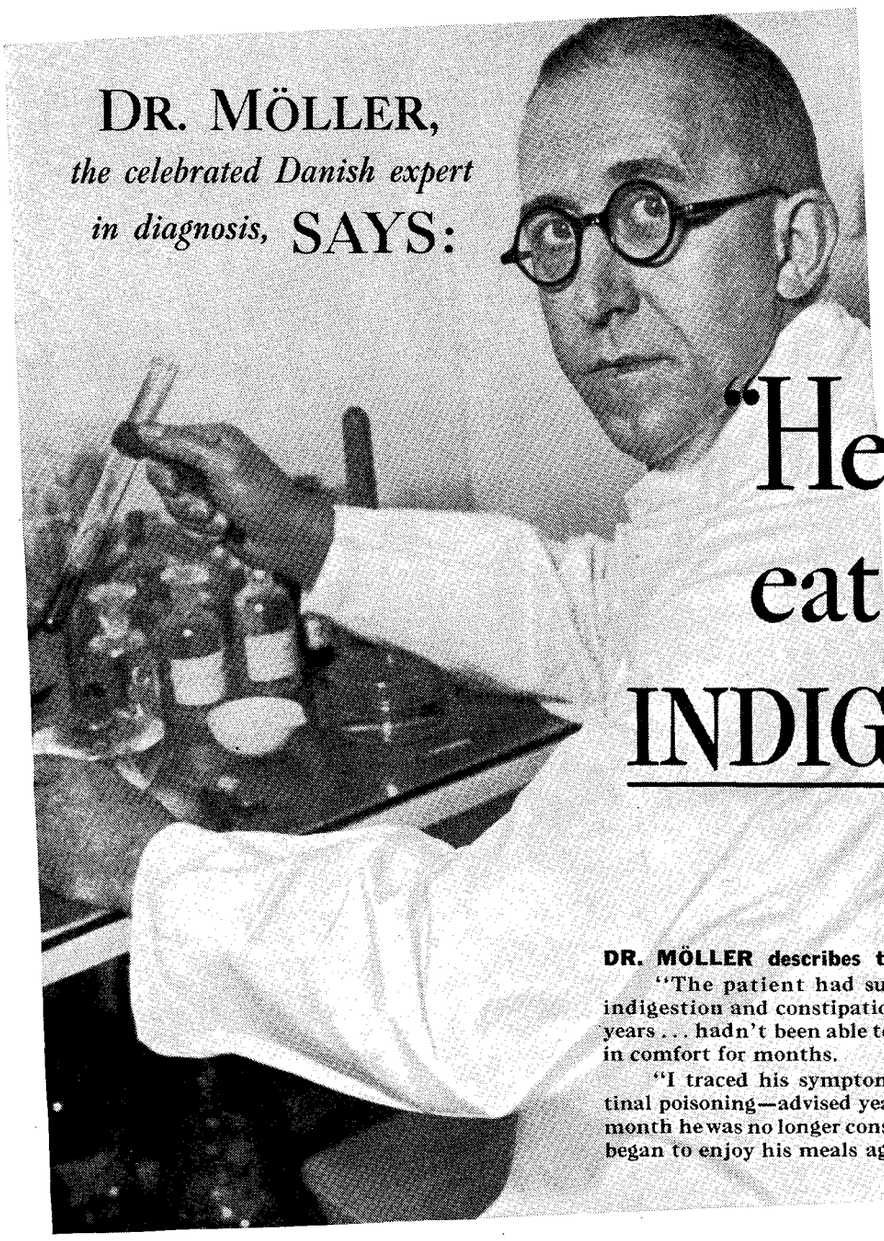
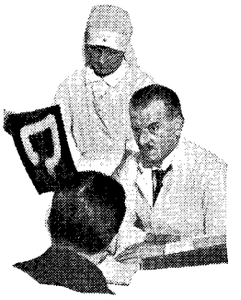
DR. MÖLLER,
the celebrated Danish expert in diagnosis, SAYS:



"He couldn't eat without INDIGESTION"

DR. MÖLLER describes this case:—
"The patient had suffered from indigestion and constipation several years . . . hadn't been able to eat a meal in comfort for months.

"I traced his symptoms to intestinal poisoning—advised yeast.* In a month he was no longer constipated—began to enjoy his meals again."



Note clean condition of intestines which results from eating fresh yeast regularly.

"COMPLICATED DIETS have become such a fad that a much simpler and more effective means of correcting indigestion is often overlooked. *I mean fresh yeast.*"

These are the words of Dr. Kristen Johan Möller, the noted Copenhagen internal specialist. Dr. Möller is called in consultation by other physicians in difficult problems of diagnosis. He is Doctor for the Govt. Gen'l Health Insurance of Denmark. He states:—

"When peristalsis (normal action of the intestines) grows weak, wastes collect and poisons generate. The effects are noticed in indigestion, loss of appetite, coated tongue, headaches, 'nerves' and frequently bad skin.

"If the patient tries to cure this condition with violent drugs and cathartics, he secures temporary relief—but the intestines gradually lose their 'tone.'

"Fresh yeast stimulates the stomach and intestines. It increases secretion of gastric juices and brings about better digestion and assimilation of food... Many times in my experience fresh yeast has brought relief when all other remedies had failed."

Yeast is *not* a medicine. It's a food, with remarkable power to strengthen the entire digestive tract. You feel so much more *energetic* when your stomach and bowels start again to function normally!

You can get Fleischmann's Yeast—rich in vitamins B, G, D—at grocers, restaurants and soda fountains. For free booklet, write Dept.YM-24, Standard Brands Inc., 691 Washington Street, N. Y. C.

"It was a real effort to eat," *writes* Jeff M. Hall, *of Sausalito, Calif.*, "and after a night's sleep I'd get up as tired as ever. My doctor came to the rescue with Fleischmann's Yeast. It got rid of the poisons in my system. My appetite came back. I took a new interest in work."

* FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST FOR HEALTH—in the foil-wrapped cake with the yellow label—is yeast in its fresh, effective form—the kind doctors advise. Eat 3 cakes a day—plain, or in a third of a glass of water—before meals, or between meals and at bedtime.

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Do Systems Spoil the Fun in Bridge?

By Walter Malowan

Member of the 1933 All American Championship Team and Secretary of the International Contract Bridge Union

"WHAT makes the expert bridge player?" is a question that is frequently asked. "The ability at times to disregard systems and conventions," is as good an answer as any. The British expert, R. E. Kemp, expressed the same idea in the Liverpool *Post*, when he stated that a system should be "a tool and not a master."

The fast disappearing group of "anti-system" players (calling themselves common-sense players, but not using common sense to compute their yearly losses!) often draw a parallel between poker and bridge when played with the use of a system. According to them, the holder of more aces or kings will be the winner by force, unless a bluff, or, as it is called in bridge, a psychic, is successfully ventured. The only similarity I see in these two games is that three aces often are not worth more than three deuces —in poker when the other player holds a straight or a flush, and in bridge when the opponents are void in the suits.

There Are Many Byways

There are some enthusiastic addicts of the game who are afraid it is being ossified by too many conventions, and is quickly being reduced to a problem of arithmetic. Yet a spade is not always called a spade in bridge, and while systems are the highways to success, there are many beautiful byways taken by master players. Many players have read every book ever written on bridge. Unfortunately, their thorough knowledge of conventions avails them little if they do not know when not to use them on a particular hand. One of the most extreme and most successful examples of an expert refusing to obey the rules of a system, in spite of the frantic SOS of his partner, is the following:

The hand occurred during a practise match for the Vanderbilt tournament with North and South vulnerable. East had overcalled North's opening bid of one heart with one spade, and after two passes North bid two spades. The bidding of the opponents' suit was a forcing bid, conveying to partner that the bidder held a very strong hand, and instructing him to keep the bidding open until at least a game contract was reached. East doubled the two-spade bid, and South passed. This was a very clever trap as in most cases it would mean, "Partner, I have nothing; work out your own salvation." West naturally passed and North redoubled, which again was a conventional bid, requesting South to bid his best suit or no-trump if he could not support the heart suit. South, holding ♠—J 10 8 x x, ♡—x x, ◇—x x x, ♣—A x x, once more ignored his partner's wishes and, throwing system to the winds, passed. His reasoning was excellent. If North had such a strong hand that he could make a forcing bid in spite of South's pass over East's spade bid, then South was willing to play the hand in the redoubled spade contract. He expected East to take three trump tricks and perhaps one outside trick, and his side the balance. As it developed, North made two over-tricks, scoring 500 for game, 240 below the line and 800 for two over-tricks. The North and East hands were:

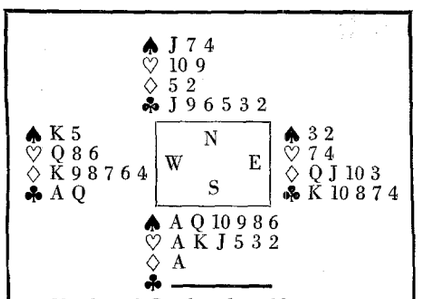
North: ♠ A, ♡ K Q J 10 x, ◇ A K x, ♣ K Q x x.

East: ♠ K Q 9 x x x, ♡ A 9, ◇ J x x, ♣ x x.

Exceptions to conventions occur much more frequently than the average player suspects. A double of the opponent's bid, as long as the partner has not bid, is informatory and intended for a take-out. Such a double is frequently transformed by the pass of the partner into a business double, when the latter's hand suggests this as the best course.

A very ingenious double was used a few weeks ago at Crockford's by one of America's best players. The vulnerable opponents had forced each other repeatedly during the auction, so that they were obviously headed for a grand slam bid, with the enormous bonus of 2,250 points. The player to the right had just bid six diamonds, and the partner would certainly have carried it to seven. So the player between the hammer and the anvil decided to double the six-bid and was quickly redoubled, as anticipated. A grand slam was made with tricks to spare, yet the doubler had saved his side 620 points!

The advantage of the use of conventions shines in all its glory in the hand in the diagram.



North and South vulnerable

The Bidding:

SOUTH	WEST	NORTH	EAST
	1 ◇	Pass	2 ◇
3 ◇	4 ◇	Pass	Pass
5 ◇	Pass	6 ♣	Pass
6 ◇	Double	Pass	Pass
Redouble	Pass	6 ♠	Pass
Pass	Double	Pass	Pass
Redouble	Pass	Pass	Pass

Each of South's bids, calling the suit bid by both opponents, was a forcing bid, and finally obliged North to show his three-card spade suit. South had set his mind on finding out whether North had stronger spades or hearts, and was bound to play the hand for a small slam in one of these suits. Any other bid by South, over East's two-diamond bid, would have been passed by North unless South had doubled for a takeout, in which case North would have bid three clubs and passed any subsequent spade or heart bid by South.

To plead in favor of systems is like crashing through open doors. Every prominent American tournament player is using a system, nine out of ten favoring the Approach-Forcing idea, with almost every one having a slight variation or trimming of his own. The same can be said of foreign players with the single exception of a small group of die-hards in England, who still claim to believe that the use of conventions or systems is not "cricket," and that "British" bridge should not follow in American footsteps. In their hearts they know that, had the Approach-Forcing idea originated in England, they would feel differently about it. The most exacting sportsman can not object to systems or conventions, as long as they do not convey more information to the partner than to the opponents.

Devise New Systems

There are some experts who have won many a tournament because of their great ability, and then decided to devise a system of their own. This is reminiscent of the Viennese woman who, twenty or more years ago, was presented by nature with hair over three yards long. She was commercially inclined and advertised a hair tonic, "thanks to which" she claimed her hair had grown to this astounding length.

It seems to be somewhat of an imposition, that players who enter a national tournament should refuse to play one of the recognized and universally known systems, and put other players to the inconvenience of listening to endless explanations, so that their bidding may be understood. European bridge leagues have done away with this, usually limiting the permissible systems to the Approach-Forcing and the Vanderbilt.

Racers' Superstitions

If your friends poke fun at the rabbit's foot you carry, and your dislike for broken mirrors and black cats, do not feel abashed. Your pet superstitions are as nothing compared with those of the men who risk their lives as drivers in automobile races. In all the sport world they are the most superstitious, according to Alfred Dayton of the New York *Sun*. Hardly one of them but has his pet ritual, or talisman.

Barney Oldfield's cigar is possibly the best-known lucky piece in this domain, and there are other cases without number. Johnny Hannon, for example, always wears a black shirt when driving. Joe Russo swears by a red helmet. Eddie Pullen hung baby shoes on his front springs; Pete de Paola fastened them to his steering wheel. Ora Habey "was strong for green cars. He never finished out of the money" in one. Donn Herr, another old-timer, "always went on the track with a woman's stocking tied around his neck."

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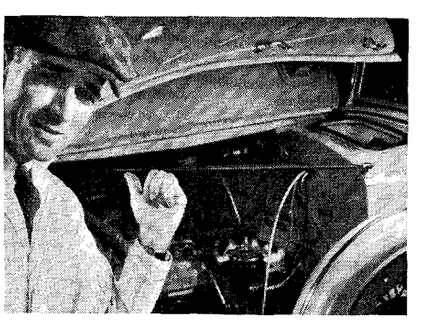
"These CHRYSLERS practically service themselves!"

(REPRODUCTION OF AN ACTUAL UNRETOUCHED PHOTOGRAPH)

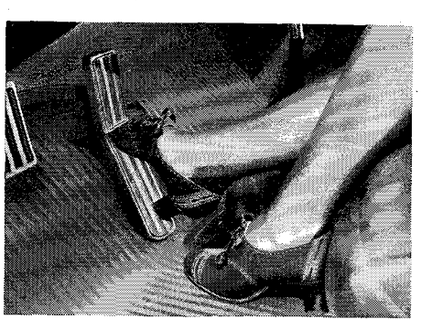
"I REALLY relax in this car." Driving a Chrysler is refreshing and fatigue-free because patented Floating Power engine mountings completely banish vibration. That also means less strain on the car . . . less need for tightening up and adjustment . . . longer life.



"YOU WON'T have to grind these valves for 30,000 miles!" Just figure for yourself how much that saves in servicing costs. Chrysler spends a lot extra for alloy steel valve inserts so that you will get every ounce of power out of your engine without frequent costly valve-grinding

"OILITE springs . . . you never have to oil them." Yes, they literally oil themselves, these springs! Oilite disks do the job for you automatically for the entire life of the car. The Silent-U shackles also hold an oil supply of their own. Worth a lot to you? Certainly!

"FULL-UP! Yes, a Chrysler is a miser on oil." What's the reason? Better design, greater precision in manufacture. An oil filter which cleans the oil constantly . . . a crankcase ventilator which removes destructive vapors and prevents dilution . . . the use of T-slot pistons and a greater number of piston rings.



"NO NEED to touch the clutch." The Chrysler Automatic Clutch combined with Free Wheeling actually seems to think for you. It even suits its rate of engagement to the speed of the car, and its smooth action greatly reduces wear and strain.

"SAFE! Chrysler hydraulics are always self-equalized." The law of hydraulics is as unchanging as the law of gravity. Chrysler takes advantage of it to give you brakes that are always automatically equalized. And actual tests show that brake linings wear ten times longer with Chrysler Centrifuse brake drums.

CHRYSLER

CHRYSLER SIX SEDAN . . . $785
83 horsepower, 117-inch wheelbase, six body types from $745 to $945.

ROYAL EIGHT SEDAN . . . $925
90 horsepower, 120-inch wheelbase, six body types from $895 to $1125.

IMPERIAL SEDAN . . $1295
108 horsepower, 126-inch wheelbase, five body types from $1275 to $1495.

All prices f. o. b. factory, Detroit. (Special equipment extra).

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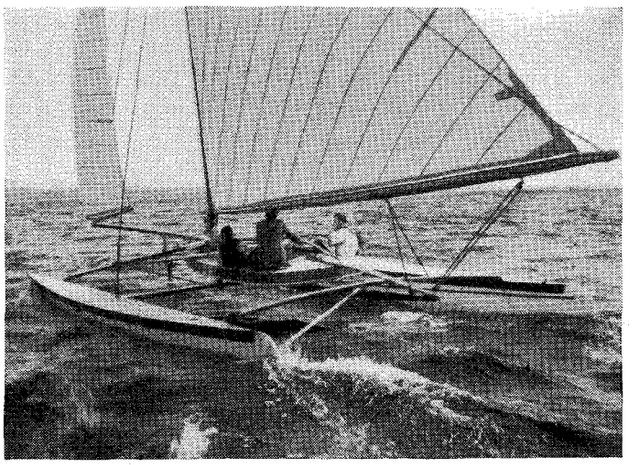
A New Catamaran Designed by Herreshoff

With Amaryllis, *the Veteran Designer Reintroduces an Unusual Type of Craft Which He First Developed in 1876*

Nat Herreshoff, the veteran boat designer of Bristol, Rhode Island, whose *America's* Cup yachts have brought him world-wide fame, has gone back fifty years and more to introduce a new note (or reintroduce an old one) into water-sport.

In 1876 Mr. Herreshoff built and raced a catamaran, whose speed was a minor sensation. To-day he has built for a Detroit group, headed by K. T. Keller, another of these strange craft—named *Amaryllis*, like her predecessor of the '70's. Sports writers are quick to point out the possibility of a revival of catamaran racing, and to dwell upon the excellence of the sport. Whether a revival will come, and whether it will endure, remains to be seen.



THE SPEEDY HERRESHOFF CATAMARAN IN ACTION

The catamaran, which might be called a polished and civilized version of the outrigger canoe of the South Seas, is built for the sole purpose of speed. The rates—eighteen and nineteen knots—at which the 1933 *Amaryllis* has been clocked demonstrate that she lives up to this ideal.

A sail in the new thirty-foot craft, which carries a modern canvas rig, is said to be not easily forgotten, particularly in a fresh breeze, according to a New York *Times* reporter. "There is hardly any movement of the cockpit. It is compared to sitting on a bobsled. The pontoons are each thirty feet long, three feet wide and four feet high. The whole craft is twenty feet wide."

In the New York *Sun*, Glen Perry adds further details. "The *Amaryllis* carries 900 square feet of canvas," he writes. "The hulls have a depth of thirty inches and a draft of one foot, while their maximum beam is twenty-eight inches."

William H. Taylor of the New York *Herald Tribune* traces Mr. Herreshoff's interest in the catamaran back to the '70's, when he was designing steam-engines in Providence. He experimented with the type, and in 1876 built the original *Amaryllis*, and entered her in a regatta in York Harbor. The committee had decided that, monstrosity tho she might be, she was eligible.

Amaryllis kept up with the fleet during most of the race, when there was little wind. But near the finish the breeze freshened. And now we turn back to the eye-witness account of a *Times* reporter of the day:

"The effect," he declared, "was that of suddenly throwing open the throttle valve of a swift locomotive. The ugly raft flew past her rivals at a speed which produced on the minds of the spectators the impression that the rest of the fleet had anchored, with a view to resuming the race when the *Amaryllis* should have returned from a flying trip around the globe.

"Her victory was unparalleled in the history of our yachting regattas."

Thereafter the judges decided that they had been wrong, that *Amaryllis* was ineligible, after all—and disqualified her.

Golf as a Soporific

"Poppies is nothing to it," quotes a British enthusiast who finds that, when troubled with insomnia, he can put himself to sleep by playing imaginary rounds of golf.

Aware that others prone to lie awake may wish to adopt it, a humanitarian golf correspondent thus elucidates his technique: "First of all, he chooses a course he knows well, since, as I suppose, he wants to make no effort in recalling the scenery. Next, he always assumes that his tee shot is a good one. This is not because he always does hit a good one in real life but because he has found that the missing of drives has some subtly wakeful influence.

" 'After that,' he says, with an engaging modesty, 'I play to form and allow for many lapses from grace.' He adds that he has found it great fun, and that only very seldom has he had to play a second round before sleep comes to his rescue.' "

Rushing this information to the London *Times*, the correspondent makes a little suggestion of his own. "A far better plan," he announces, "would be to go to bed and then give audiences, one at a time, to a series of players who have had bad luck. Surely such a narrative ought to numb the too active senses if anything can!"

Almost Neck and Neck

Jockey Jack Westrope, whose riding of a long string of winners has been one of the year's turf sensations, has a rival in Gordon Richards of England, who recently brought in his 217th winner of the season, and seems to have a good chance to break the record of 246. His feat included riding twelve successive winners on three days.

A Professional Tennis Players' Trophy

Professional tennis will add a major attraction to its repertoire next year when play begins for a new trophy, the Bonnardel Cup. This prize will be comparable to the Davis Cup, goal of amateurs the world over.

The donor of this new cup is M. Bonnardel, a Parisian of wealth, and former president of the French Professional Association. Plans for the competition, which will begin in 1934, have been announced by William T. Tilden II.

Ellsworth Vines, national amateur champion in 1931 and 1932 and All-England champion in the latter year, has just joined the professional ranks.

Next year the professional players of the United States, England, France, Germany, Ireland, Czecho-Slovakia, and possibly Belgium, will take part, according to Fred Hawthorne's report in the New York *Herald Tribune*. M. Bonnardel will invite these nations, and will also nominate the team captains. This because he feels that national associations have handled professional players' affairs improperly and "he is anxious to see them off to a good start in this first year of play."

After 1934 an international body will handle the matches; and each nation competing will be limited to four players, altho each may have a non-playing captain. March 15 will be the final date for naming of teams each year. From that time on to April 15 players from countries not in the competition may challenge, as teams, and their challenges must be accepted.

© International

Tilden

All clubs and players concerned will compete on a percentage basis, Tilden told Mr. Hawthorne, "and no club will be allowed more than 50 per cent. of the gross receipts. The players will divide on a pro rata basis of 60 per cent. for the winners and 40 per cent. for the runners-up in each tie, and each team will pay its own expenses."

The purpose of this, according to Tilden, is twofold. It will prevent weaker teams, that have no chance, from cluttering up the draw, and at the same time will mean bigger receipts for the competing clubs and players.

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GOODBYE TO NIGHT-TIME TOSSING

WONDER WHAT TIME IT IS?
I'M ALL "ON EDGE"
WE'VE GOT TO CUT EXPENSES!
WHY CAN'T I GO TO SLEEP?
NEXT MORNING
WHY JACK! DON'T TELL ME YOU HAD ANOTHER SLEEPLESS NIGHT AGAIN LAST NIGHT!
DIDN'T GET A WINK UNTIL AFTER 4-- I FEEL LIKE I'D BEEN DRAGGED THROUGH A KNOTHOLE.
WHAT'S THE TROUBLE, JACK?
IT'S THESE SLEEPLESS NIGHTS I'M HAVING! I CAN'T WORK--CAN'T EAT--FEEL "ALL IN" ALL THE TIME.
THAT NIGHT··
JACK, DEAR--YOU LOOK TERRIBLY TIRED AND NERVOUS. WHY DON'T YOU GO TO BED?
WHAT'S THE USE? I'LL SIMPLY LIE THERE TOSSING AND COUNTING SHEEP--- I TELL YOU THIS CAN'T GO ON.
And then someone told him about Ovaltine
THAT NIGHT···
MM! WHETHER IT MAKES ME SLEEP OR NOT--THIS OVALTINE SURE MAKES A WONDERFUL DRINK.
WELL, WHEN I BOUGHT IT, THE MAN AT THE DRUG STORE SAID IT NEARLY ALWAYS WORKED LIKE A CHARM.
TEN MINUTES LATER
and all night long
ZZZZZZZZ
NEXT DAY··
WHY JACK, YOU LOOK LIKE A DIFFERENT PERSON! ACTUALLY!
I DON'T KNOW HOW I LOOK, HONEY--- BUT I CERTAINLY FEEL LIKE A MILLION. AND DID I SLEEP LAST NIGHT!
SAY--HOW COME ALL THIS PEP? I THOUGHT YOU WERE "ALL IN" FROM SLEEPLESS NIGHTS!
THAT WAS YESTERDAY--- BUT NO MORE SLEEPLESS NIGHTS FOR ME! I'VE DISCOVERED OVALTINE!

All-Night Sleep . .

All-Day Energy Next Day . . This Natural, Drugless Way

Try It Tonight! See For Yourself How Much More Quickly You Fall Asleep—How Much Fresher You Feel In Mind and Body Tomorrow

NOW—say goodbye to night-time tossing. Get your eight hours of sound, restful sleep tonight and *every* night!. For Ovaltine acts to combat the 3 most common causes of sleeplessness—*entirely without drugs.*

First: Ovaltine, taken as a warm drink at bedtime, tends to draw excess blood away from the brain. Thus inviting mental calm and "conditioning" the mind for sleep.

Second: Ovaltine corrects digestive unrest by gently stimulating and aiding digestive processes.

Third: Ovaltine supplies important food elements, the absence of which, in ordinary diet, leads to irritated nerves and sleeplessness.

But don't judge Ovaltine merely by what users claim for it. *Try it* and see for yourself how much more quickly you fall asleep—how much more soundly you rest.

Phone your druggist or grocer for a tin of Ovaltine now. Mix 2 to 4 teaspoonfuls with a cup of warm milk and drink it before going to bed tonight. You'll sleep more soundly than you have, probably, in weeks and months.

NOTE: *Thousands of nervous people are using Ovaltine to restore vitality when fatigued. It is also highly recommended by physicians for nervous, underweight children—and as a strengthening food for nursing mothers, convalescents, and the aged.* 998-RA

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

OVALTINE

The Swiss Food-Drink

Manufactured in the United States according to the original Swiss formula

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Arthur Brisbane—Fifty Years in Journalism

By S. J. Woolf

IN his office in the great building on South Street, which houses the Hearst publications, Arthur Brisbane, whose terse, trenchant editorials are printed daily in more than 200 newspapers throughout the country, described the changes which he has witnessed during his journalistic career of fifty years.

In 1883 young Brisbane, a cub reporter of nineteen, was sent to Brooklyn on his first assignment. With his eyes set upon the same river, which at that time he had crossed on a ferry-boat, he to-day reviews the half century of progress in which he has played a militant part.

"When I went to work for Charles A. Dana," he said, "New York was a village compared with what it is at present. Its newspapers were village newspapers in comparison with our daily journals.

"Men went to their places of business in horse-cars. A few took the comparatively new elevated railroads. Still fewer drove to their offices in broughams or coupés. When they got down-town most of them were compelled to walk up wooden stairs to their offices, for elevators were relatively scarce.

"As you know, Dana was editor of *The Sun*. When I went to work on it, it consisted of four pages. These contained the news, editorials and advertisements. In those days the people turned to the daily papers solely for news. Weeklies such as *Frank Leslie's* and *Harper's* supplied the reading matter that the Sunday newspaper features supply to-day.

"The papers were strongly partizan in their politics, and many editors took an active part in public affairs. Charles Dana had been Assistant Secretary of War and Horace Greeley had run for President.

"Mechanical limitations prevented the printing of papers with many pages. Dana demanded that all articles be kept short. One man carried an article half a column long, which he had written for *The Sun*, around in his hat-band, and showed it frequently. That so long a piece should be printed was proof of its merit.

"When a news event occurred a reporter was sent out to secure details. He then returned to the office and wrote the article. To-day, on evening papers, one man goes out and secures the information. He telephones it to the office, where a rewrite man prepares the article."

How to Do Good Work

Asked whether good work could be done that way, Mr. Brisbane replied:

"Invariably it would be better if the man who wrote the article saw what he was writing about. 'See a thing clearly, describe it simply!'

"I wrote something about Russia. Will Rogers suggested I visit Russia before I wrote about it. I replied rather feebly that Leonardo da Vinci painted a good picture of the Last Supper, altho he was not there. A statement, by the way, not original with me."

A drawing by the author

Arthur Brisbane Talking an Editorial

He was seated at an old-fashioned flat desk as he spoke. It probably was modern when Mr. Brisbane first entered journalism; now it is covered with papers, books and magazines, apparently the accumulation of years. On it are several photographs, one autographed by Edison and Ford, two of Mr. Brisbane's father, one of W. R. Hearst and his son George.

The desk stands in one corner of a large room—a room as crowded as the desk itself. Tall bookcases with doors of iron grating cover most of the walls, on the available space of which are hung framed letters, original cartoons and enlargements of editorials, interspersed with photographs.

Long tables such as are used in show rooms, crowd each other and occupy most of the floor space. On these are piled more books and magazines. Volumes of Greek history and the latest novels are mingled; periodicals from all quarters of the globe lie about. A dictating machine at Mr. Brisbane's left and a telephone at his right seem incongruous in this Victorian atmosphere.

Yet there is nothing old-fashioned about the occupant of the room. Quick in his movements, snappy in his talk, he conveys the impression of mental and physical alertness.

His heavily-lidded blue eyes peer out from behind thick lenses and bore through one. His forehead is slightly protuberant and dome-like. His nose is finely chiseled, and his mouth, with its thin upper lip, determined.

Altho Mr. Brisbane was born in Buffalo, he possesses a New England shrewdness. His sister says that he always made money, and that even as a boy he knew how to drive a good bargain. Coupled, however, with this apparent hardness is a sentimental softness which was evident when he spoke of his father and called attention to the two photographs.

"My father lived before his time," he told me. "His ideas were too radical for the period in which he lived, altho many would call them conservative now. In order to spread his gospel he wrote a daily column which he inserted in Horace Greeley's *Tribune*, paying advertising rates. He wrote much better than I. Yet he had to pay for doing what I get paid to do."

He speaks quickly and uses short sentences.

"I attended a very small country school," he said, "and at fourteen my father took me abroad to study. Upon my return from Europe I joined *The Sun*. At that time I was full of ambition and deeply resented that the Constitution fixed the minimum age of the President at thirty-five. I felt I had too long to wait.

"I worked for *The Sun* a couple of years and then went back to Europe, thinking that I was through with newspapers for all time. Instead I became *The Sun's* London correspondent and did everything from interviewing statesmen to reporting prize-fights.

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"After remaining in Europe a few years I came back to this country to become editor of *The Evening Sun,* which was just starting. We determined to make it a literary paper. Charles Tyler worked for it, so did Frank Wilson, afterwards editor of *The Police Gazette,* and so did Richard Harding Davis. He began his Van Bibber stories for it, basing them on a tale by Manchecourt which I had translated from *La Vie Parisienne.*

Old Ideas Upset

"At that time new and sensational methods were beginning to be introduced into journalism. The days of Greeley and Dana were apparently over and Joseph Pulitzer, a brilliant man, was upsetting old ideas.

"Nevertheless, *The Evening Sun,* depending on literary quality and news, had, I believe, the largest circulation of any paper in New York at that time.

"Changes had taken place during the seven years I was on *The Sun.* The four-page paper was a thing of the past. Inventions had brought about marvelous improvements in printing presses.

"The telephone had become commonplace and a necessary adjunct in getting out a paper. Incandescent lamps were glowing in offices which at the beginning of my apprenticeship had been dimly lighted by gas.

"With improved mechanical facilities papers grew. They added feature articles and comic supplements to their Sunday editions. The circulations of the news weeklies dropped."

Mr. Brisbane played a large part in the growth and development of *The World.* Mr. Pulitzer had sent for him when Mr. Hearst had hired the entire staff of *The Sunday World.*

The Circulation Increased

The new editor had orders to engage any one he wanted. At the end of ten weeks the circulation was increasing at the rate of 11,000 each Sunday.

"I was with *The World* for the same length of time I was with *The Sun,*" Mr. Brisbane continued. "Then I applied to Mr. Hearst for a job. That was in 1898, thirty-five years ago. In that time we have seen still more changes. Our economic ideas have undergone a revolution, so have our ideas in science.

"Speed is the order of the day. The airplane and the motor-car play important parts in the lives of the people. Moving pictures are commencing to take the place of books in education, and before long pupils will learn from films more than from the printed page.

"Tabloids are symbolic of this desire for speed. Pictures tell a story quicker than words.

"I consider the most useful purpose of a paper is to make people think. Montaigne said, 'I wrote, not that you may read, but that you may think.'

"Pictures can often make people think when words fail. Sensational methods may make people think better than conservative ones."

ACT I . . **He went the pace . . .**

Phones. Meetings. Emergencies
All a drain on his nerves.

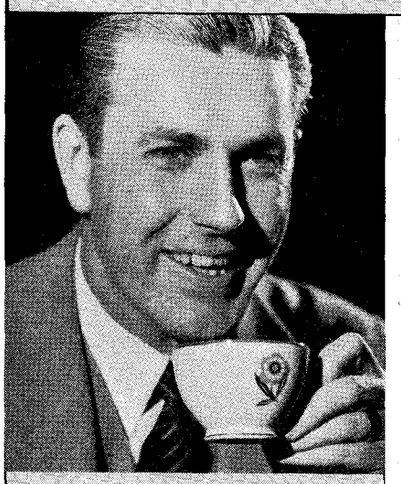
Out to win. "Let's come through."
Again, he calls on his nerves.

ACT II . . **His wife worried**

Doctor said: "Stop the drain on his nerves when you can. Begin with his coffee. Cut out caffeine."

Wife: "I'll try this new Kaffee-Hag on him. I'll make it good and strong. Wonder how he'll take to it."

ACT III . . . **Her plan worked!**



Next morning: "Say, Nan,
that's the best coffee
I ever tasted."

Keep fit. Don't subject your twentieth century nerves, heart, digestion to any more strain than necessary. Avoid caffeine, the drug found in ordinary coffee.

Switch your coffee brand today. Go to Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag Coffee . . . the delicious coffee without caffeine. Advised by doctors. Blended from finest Brazilian and Colombian coffees. The caffeine is 97% removed, but . . . all the flavor retained by Kellogg's new process.

Kaffee-Hag Coffee is worth drinking for its taste alone! Try it 3 weeks . . . see the results.

Send 15 cents in stamps for a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag Coffee and a booklet on coffee and health. Use this coupon.

Kellogg's
KAFFEE-HAG
(Pronounced Kaffee-HAIG)
COFFEE

KELLOGG COMPANY, Battle Creek, Mich.
Please send me a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag Coffee (97% caffeine-free) and booklet. I enclose 15c in stamps. LDB 10-21

Mr.
Mrs.
Miss

Address

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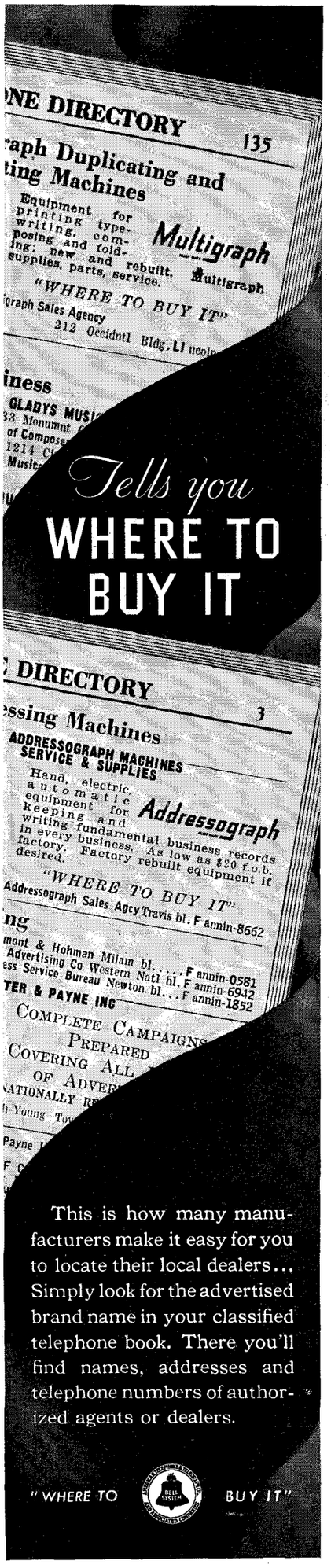
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"WHERE TO BUY IT"

About Books and Their Authors

By Harold de Wolf Fuller

NRA will not work. Government-planned individualism is a contradiction of terms. Either Fascism or Socialism is the alternative. Fascism, however, destroys the principles for which democracy has worked all these years. This is the gist of Mr. John Strachey's **The Menace of Fascism** (New York: Covici-Friede; $2.25). Mr. Strachey traces in some detail the vicissitudes of hope by which during the past century the masses of the people imagined that they were making marked progress. Science, economics, government were in league to aid them.

Covici-Friede
John Strachey

Then came the deluge. Italy resorted to Fascism. Germany has adopted an even crueler brand of tyranny. America is trying a system hitherto unknown. And England and France are in the doldrums. In these distressing circumstances the only solution, in the author's judgment, is to be sought by action of the working classes. They must cling tenaciously to their rights. They have it in their power to swing the nations of the world over to a righteous and democratic form of government—a Socialism whereby popular aspirations will be fulfilled not by dictatorship, but by the concerted action of the masses. It appears that Mr. Strachey is hopeful that the British Labor party is still capable of great achievements.

* * *

More Power to You! By Walter B. Pitkin (New York: Simon and Schuster; $1.75). The author is a professor of journalism, but he has dipped into many branches of knowledge—economics, physiology, psychology, psychiatry, philosophy, science, theology—and so appears to be well equipped to tell the individual how to organize his whole being and thus double his energies. His book is a very businesslike performance. No doubt it will help those who can fashion for themselves a working plan like his. Its one fault is that it is almost too clean-cut, considering the variety of material of which mankind is composed.

* * *

The Joy of Living. By Dr. Franklin H. Martin (New York: Doubleday, Doran and Company; $7.00). These two bulky volumes contain the autobiography of a distinguished American surgeon. Dr. Martin's record is one to which Americans may turn for a renewal of their belief in the amazing possibilities of this country. A farm boy in pioneering days in Wisconsin, he rose to be a pioneer in medical science. The second of these two volumes is devoted to the part played by American physicians and surgeons in the Great War.

How to Stay Young. By Robert Hugh Rose, M. D. (New York: Funk and Wagnalls Company; $1.50). "Do you eat with regularity your full quota of fruit, green leaves, and coarse vegetables? Do you drink as much milk as you should? Do you, within reason, avoid candy, sugar, and rich desserts? Do you avoid overeating? Eat right, if you wish health, youth, and long life!" Dr. Rose, who was on the staff of the Post-Graduate Medical School, New York, does not concern himself solely with eating, but it is the heart of his discussion. Using for his examples the diets of Daniel Frohman, John D. Rockefeller, Henry Ford, and others, he contends that by right eating Americans can match Bulgarians in longevity.

* * *

Vanessa. By Hugh Walpole (New York: Doubleday, Doran and Company; $2.50). This novel brings to a conclusion Mr. Walpole's social history of England from Georgian times to the present day. It continues the chronicle of the Herries family, whose representatives, tho rooted to the Cumberland country, played a conspicuous part in the large affairs of England. Vanessa was a girl of fifteen when her grandmother, Judith Paris, fine old autocrat and sinner, was celebrating her hundredth birthday. Adam, Vanessa's father, was not quite legitimate, and here is Vanessa, one of England's beauties, who might have married a duke, worshiping her scapegoat cousin Benjamin, who freely confesses that for all his winning ways he is no good. Their relationship is the central point of this story, which embraces the last half-century.

Hugh Walpole

* * *

Peter Abelard. By Helen Waddell (New York: Henry Holt and Company; $2.50). Yet again the love of Heloise and Abelard is dug up from its old setting in twelfth-century Paris. Under Miss Waddell's treatment the story has great beauty. Despite the medieval atmosphere, which is well constructed, the problem of the lovers is made to seem modern and perennial—Heloise the impressionable girl coming under the spell of the brilliancy and charm of this young philosopher and churchman, yet fearing that the passionate love, whatever its status, may thwart his career; Abelard intellectually towering above his contemporaries, chafing with the inhibitions set up by the narrowness and pedantry of his associates. Here is a situation which, in any age and in any setting, has in it the seeds of violence. Equally poignant and modern is the manner in which the author engineers love's retribution.

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On the Screen

The motion-picture is in its fantastic vein when it goes in for musical comedy. Its ability to provide extravagant, frantically spectacular chorus numbers, which couldn't possibly be presented on any stage in the known and restricted theater, is curiously matched by a strange effort at realism, which carefully attempts to combine the madcap girl-and-music episodes with a story of backstage life which would make them a part of the plot. Thus, in **Footlight Parade,** the most lavish of the screen musical works, there is a remarkable scene, wherein all the girls of the show, not too heavily clad, dart about in a gigantic waterfall and swim about in choral formations in an elaborate way which couldn't be reduplicated even in a college athletic stadium. After that there is a scene dealing with the marines in Shanghai, in which, following a brawl in a waterfront den, there is a parade of American naval forces, which suddenly changes into an NRA emblem in an expensive and expansive manner which would have driven the late Mr. Ziegfeld into a frenzy of mortification.

Now, it happens that these two numbers are so elaborate that no stage producer, with his limited resources, could possibly approach them. Yet the cinema, which has wisely taken advantage of all its potentialities for this type of staging, proceeds to devote much plot effort to showing you that these episodes, according to the narrative, are staged as casual and incidental parts of a theatrical prolog in a motion-picture house; a sort of flesh-and-blood prelude to the feature film. Thus the proper extravagance of the cinema is combined and contrasted with the realism of the stage, and the amalgamation is curiously fantastic. Nevertheless, even if the two phases of "Footlight Parade" don't quite combine, the musical sections are so lively and imaginative that the picture becomes an admirable example of the exciting vigor—as well as the frequent tastelessness—of Hollywood. The performances of James Cagney, Claire Dodd, Joan Blondell and Ruby Keeler are helpful, too.

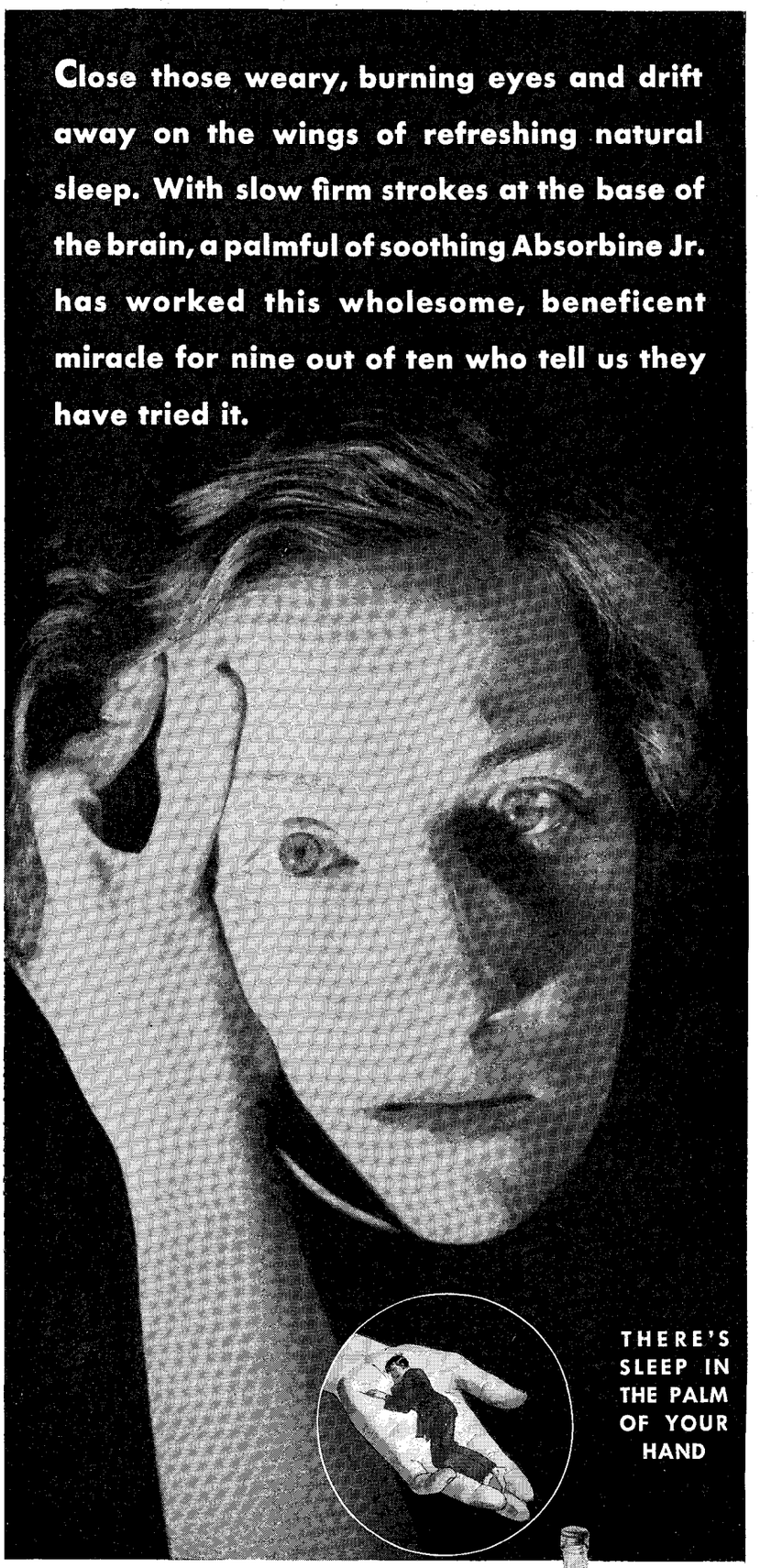
The Bowery—The gusty atmosphere of the Manhattan days of Chuck Connors, John L. Sullivan and Steve Brodie (who leaped from Brooklyn Bridge) can not quite stand the ravages of a conventional and unexhilarating plot.

Torch Singer—Claudette Colbert in a highly unconvincing melodrama about a presumably wicked woman who was something of a saint at heart.

Charlie Chan's Greatest Case—A fair detective story, made pleasant by the philosophical antics of the celebrated Chinese detective, the creation of the late Earl Derr Biggers.

Dr. Bull—Will Rogers making a homespun field day out of that successful novel, "The Last Adam." You are more likely to enjoy it if you haven't read the book.

ARGUS.


Close those weary, burning eyes and drift away on the wings of refreshing natural sleep. With slow firm strokes at the base of the brain, a palmful of soothing Absorbine Jr. has worked this wholesome, beneficent miracle for nine out of ten who tell us they have tried it.
THERE'S SLEEP IN THE PALM OF YOUR HAND
ABSORBINE JR.
For years has relieved sore muscles, muscular aches, bruises, burns, cuts, sprains, abrasions, "Athlete's Foot"
$1.25 at all druggists

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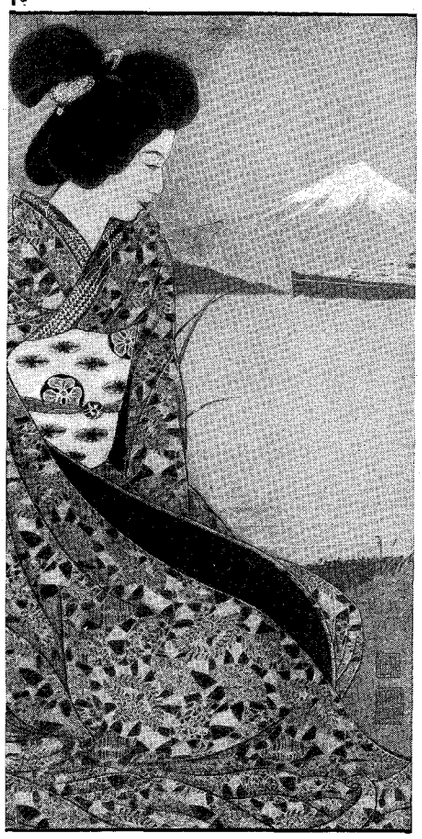
JAPAN
The
Ever Charming



The charm that inspired many famous prints still lives for you in Japan. Hiroshige's landscapes are here in their original splendor, serene and mellowed by added years. The grace and beauty portrayed by Utamoro are recalled today amidst century old gardens and ageless shrines.

Yet you go to Japan in the newest of ocean liners, travel in limited trains, live at great cosmopolitan hotels. And the cost is astonishingly low. A series of all-inclusive tours provided by the Japan Tourist Bureau shows you all of Japan at the lowest possible cost. Write for a booklet showing these itineraries and see for yourself how inexpensively and easily you can now manage a trip to the Orient.

Full information will be furnished by any tourist agency or by the Japan Tourist Bureau c/o Japanese Gov't Railways, One Madison Ave., N. Y. C., or Chamber of Commerce Bldg., 1151 So. Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif., or c/o Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 545 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

JAPAN
TOURIST BUREAU

Current Poetry

Unsolicited Contributions to this Department can not be returned. Unpublished Poetry Unavailable

Love as a black-winged gull is a new metaphor, but it serves to enforce love's fight with obstacles. In *Poetry* (Chicago):

AN OLD SONG

By William Carlos Williams

The black-winged gull
of love is flying—
hurl of the waters'
futile might!

Tirelessly
his deft strokes plying
he skims free in the licking
waves' despite—

There is no lying
to his shrill mockery
of their torment
day or night.

An echo of the religious mysticism of John Donne, in *The Commonweal* (New York):

RIDDLES ONE, TWO AND THREE

By Sister M. Madeleva

My lover is a fool more wise
Than Solomon;
My lover is a bird that flies
Into the sun.

He is a lighted lamp, my love,
A midnight cry,
A mortal worm that died to prove
He could not die.

My lover is a cedar tree
With branches spread;
A sweet and bitter fruit is he,

Alive and dead.
My lover is a quiet rain
Falling on fleece;
My lover is or endless pain
Or endless peace.

Or sometimes an instinctive mole
Breaking the clod;
My lover is a thief who stole
The name of God.

The tooth of time eats the stanchest building, so put no reliance on earthly treasure. From *American Poetry Journal* (Flushing, L. I.):

FINITE

By Kenton Kilmer

These double walls of stone will stand
Long as the shelf of rock on which they rest.
Two hundred years have left this house
Solid and sound.

My heart may root itself and rest
Within these walls, as ivy does without.
Take comfort, heart, for this remains
Stalwart and safe.

But once in a valley, flushed with spring,
As I went walking along a lonely road,
I saw through a mist of green-budding tree tops
Four stone house-walls on a granite ledge—
Roofless, doorless, windowless and floorless,
Black with soot and stained with moss and crumbling at the top.

The doom that rots your clapboard house
And hurls the splintering shingles down
And cracks the paint and breaks the glass
Will find food here.

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SOUTH SEAS
& ORIENTAL
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INCLUDING SHORE EXCURSIONS

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from **Los Angeles** *Jan. 24*
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All the Family Should Use
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Ideal after Baby's bath, to complete Mother's toilet, after Father's shave.
Price 25c. Sample free.
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Some Foreign Trade Facts That Have Been Forgotten

It is a fallacy to assume that nationalism and internationalism in trade stand at opposite poles. They are complementary, claims James A. Farrell, retired president of the United States Steel Corporation and president of the National Foreign Trade Council.

In a vigorous essay, published in *The Nation's Business*, Mr. Farrell combats the extreme nationalists and their "counsels of despair." Facts do not support the charges, he claims, that our export trade before 1929 represented competition injurious to other nations.

"Those who stand for a self-contained United States," writes James Farrell, "live in a world of unreality. . . . It is as impossible for the United States to retire within itself as it would be to live over again the centuries of isolation which marked the world into which Columbus was born." Furthermore:

"There is no ground for the assertion that an industrial country can not trade with another industrial nation by an exchange of manufactured products. The genius of foreign trade lies in adapting goods to the consuming market. That trade may be maintained between competing industrial countries is shown by our normal trade relations in recent years. Two of our most formidable competitors—Great Britain and Germany—have been our best customers.

"The decline in our export trade in the past four years is not the result of loss of competitive power, but of a decline of buying power abroad and the existence of conditions that have led so many countries to seek recovery behind prohibitive import barriers. Our trade with Canada has been diverted to other British countries by artificial agreements that discriminate against American imports. These temporary difficulties must eventually be relieved by the adverse effects upon countries whose trade policies narrow the area of economic international commerce. We certainly can not aid in world recovery by following their example."

Hiking Now More Difficult

Travel is getting harder for the hitchhikers, according to a Kansas City *Star* interview with a veteran of the trail, who blames the increasing number of girls on the road. The reason is that girls usually travel in pairs, and motorists—timid enough about picking up one stranger—are doubly timid when two are involved.

Professional Golf Tilts

The winter tournament season for professional golfers will be one of the busiest of recent years. No less than twenty-five championships (with purses of from $1,000 to $10,000) are in prospect. Prize totals are about double last year's amount, reports the Associated Press. Two new tournaments appear on the list: One on Bobby Jones's course at Augusta, Georgia, and one at Honolulu.

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Since 1778, the water of White Sulphur Springs has been known for its curative properties—and around the springs The Greenbrier has built a health and sports center that is world-famous today. A bath establishment with the most scientific equipment and American standards of comfort and hygiene provides every type of treatment offered at Continental spas. White Sulphur Springs, America's most beautiful all-year resort, is just an overnight journey from most cities. Here you can take the treatments your doctor prescribes, in thoroughly enjoyable surroundings, far removed from the "sanatorium" atmosphere. A booklet describing all facilities of The Greenbrier will be mailed upon request.

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This volume does for the American home what "Etiquette" did and is doing for American manners. Delightfully original, it tells how to make every type of American home express, in its architecture, colors, and setting, all that is most attractive in the personality of its occupants. Devoted mainly to the interior—the best decorative effects, the right furniture, rugs, hangings, etc.—it is as rich in suggestions for the apartment-dweller or for the house-owner. Mrs. Post's chapters on color are the best expositions of the subject ever written. Over 100 text illustrations, 63 full-page half-tone reproductions, and a color chart. *8vo, 537 pages. Cloth binding, $4.00; by mail, $4.18.*

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by Emily Post

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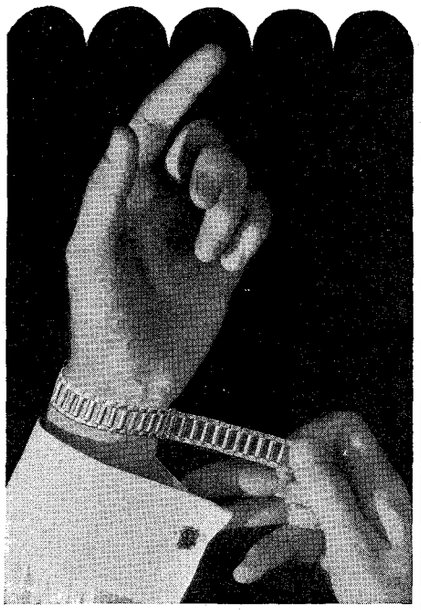

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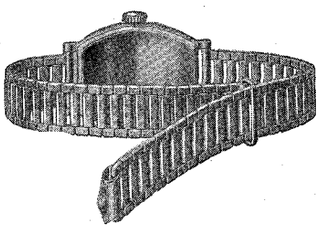

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Criticizing the President

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Every one hopes, of course, that the New Deal will succeed—and that it won't head us into another bull market ending in still another depression. But it occurs to me that if NRA were subjected to only a small part of the criticism—denunciation even—that was showered upon Mr. Hoover, the results might be sounder and more lasting.

During the last Administration a clever press agent, Charles Michelson, sat in Washington smearing the President's every effort. The result was that, in the popular mind, the President could do nothing right. Even Republican papers were infected with the virus. Mr. Michelson, with Mr. Raskob's backing, gave a masterly demonstration of opinion molding. Whether it was good for the country is another matter.

Now the picture has changed. Mr. Roosevelt can do no—or very little wrong. Republican papers that gave Mr. Hoover no peace, are backing him to the limit. Even Heywood Broun, the perpetual anti, has been converted and shows all the convert's zeal. It is all very well to have this cooperation now. But if we could have had a little of it in Mr. Hoover's day we might be better off now.

MARK HEILMAN.

New York City.

"The Cat" for Criminals

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Warden Lawes states "for hundreds of years that (the cat) was given a thorough trial and found to be inefficient." In the last century London was struck with an epidemic of garroting. The cat was introduced and the garroting stopped within three months.

I once talked with an old English prison chaplain, and he told me that he had noticed that a prisoner sentenced to death would be found unperturbed, reading or playing, whereas a man sentenced to the cat, would be found crouched in the corner of his cell, stiff with dread at what was coming.

Why spare pity on these rats who show no pity to their victims?

F. GRAHAM.

Los Angeles, Calif.

A Criticism of the New Stamp

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I am curious to know who designed the new three-cent postage stamp, and whether the artist, or Mr. Farley, ever saw a farmer carry a scythe on his *left* shoulder. My memory goes back fifty years, and I can not recall ever carrying one in that position, or seeing any one else do so. The scythe blade points toward the right, and for both safety and convenience in carrying, the snath should always rest on the right shoulder; and so far as I have observed, always does. I can not understand how such an awkward design ever got the necessary official approval and into the pressroom.

Please let the collectors have these, and give us a design that is natural and right for the NRA.

LYLE O. PIERCE.

Woodstock, Vt.

The "Buy Now" Problem

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The slogan "Buy Now" is being preached to the people every day. How can the people in the agricultural sections of the South buy when cotton is selling for 9 cents and peanuts for $45 to $50 per ton, and manufactured goods, especially those made of cotton, are priced to the people on the basis of 18-cent cotton?

If some reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST can solve this puzzle, I will be very much indebted to him.

JOHN B. DUKE, JR.

Blakely, Ga.

Teaching Temperance

To the Editor of the Literary Digest—Sir:—In the issue of September 23 you spread a letter on your Reader-to-Reader page, written by Mr. George Steele, Jr., of Los Angeles, concerning the "noble experiment" and the teaching of temperance. I am constrained to answer this letter and ask that you give my reply space in your columns.

My life's work since 1906 has been that of a school teacher, supervisor and superintendent. As such I have been obliged by State law to teach temperance and the evil effects of alcoholic beverages. I am not a prohibitionist but stand firmly for temperance and temperance teaching. For this reason I object to Mr. Steele's use of the third person in writing about the drys and those who have the best interests of the children of America at heart.

If the drys who were so much interested in passing the Eighteenth Amendment to save the children of America, and the wets who are fighting so vehemently to save our youth by repealing the same Amendment, had together spent their time in teaching real temperance to the children of a few generations ago, there would have been no need for the Eighteenth Amendment.

The matter of teaching temperance can not rest solely upon the school teachers, the churches, the drys or the wets. This must be done by all adults if it is going to be successful. Mr. Steele typifies the attitude of thousands of wets who while advocating the teaching of temperance, pass up their own responsibility to others. He and his shirking cohorts will do well to write, "Much good can be accomplished by us in the next few years," instead of by "them," meaning the drys.

LESTER A. RODES,
Supt. of Schools.

Cape May, N. J.

Diogenes

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—We wonder if there is anything significant in your having your "News and Comment From the National Capital" signed DIOGENES. It is alleged that he laughed at orators who studied how to enforce truth, but not how to practise it. We also read that he went about with a lantern, the best light available, hunting for an honest man.

We agree that the nom-de-plume is quite appropriate.

C. H. ASBURY.

Bozeman, Mont.

NO SHOT IN THE ARM—JUST YET!
—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun*

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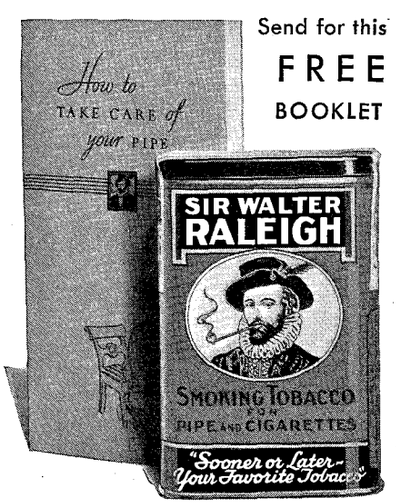
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Women As Hoarders

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—What is the reason for our prolonged depression? Lack of money in general circulation. And why is the shortage so acute just now? Women? Every one knows the natural hoarding propensities of women. A man miser is a real spendthrift compared to a woman spending *her own* money. It is a fact that for some time now money has been changed from its usual course through inheritance and salaries. Women are gradually gaining control of vast wealth. And the women will not keep their money in use. They hoard it in banks or otherwise.

Unless something radical is done this will prove to be a serious danger to our financial situation as a people and a nation. It is necessary to take the money out of the hands of women or else the women must learn to keep it moving. This depression will last just so long as such great sums are held out of the general circulation by our women.

E. W. IRVING.

Olive View, Calif.

Quotations in *The Digest*

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—It was with a feeling of more than relief that I read in your last issue the articles quoting other publications. That quoting is the one truly distinctive feature of THE DIGEST. It is *the* feature that caused me for years to read it. I have wanted that cross-fire of opinion to help me formulate my own opinion.

I sincerely trust you will do more of it as time goes on.

F. EDGAR LANE.

No. Miami, Fla.

[The number of newspapers and magazines quoted in the issue of September 23 was forty-six. In the September 30 issue the number was forty-seven. In the October 7 issue twenty-two newspapers and five periodicals were quoted.—Ed.]

What's Wrong With This Picture?

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—THE LITERARY DIGEST chose for its frontispiece of the September 16 issue one of the most glaring examples of what should not be done while driving an automobile—a passenger bus passing a freight truck, very apparently on the brow of a steep hill. Even if the artist did not know any better, it would seem that some one in THE DIGEST staff should pick it up.

At least you might have printed "what's wrong with this picture?" directly under it.

M. F. WITHERELL.

Troy, N. Y.

A Reply to a School Critic

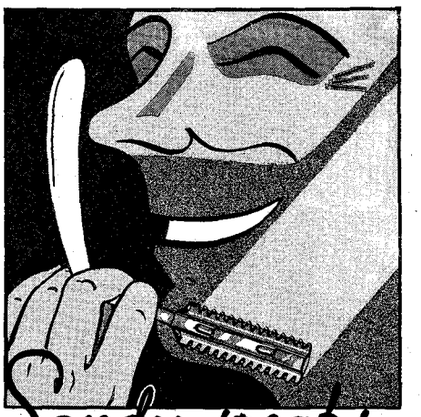
To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Gilbert Dewart, in his letter published in the October 7 DIGEST, seems to be off on the wrong foot. His criticism of Wayne Parrish's article I believe is unwarranted. Mr. Dewart advises schools to "return to the good old days of the three R's." That is ridiculous.

Modern schools have kept pace with the times. "Health" is listed by the National Educational Association as the first of its seven cardinal principles of education. There is no place for health in a curriculum limited to a study of the three R's. Health instruction, health supervision, and health service should continue to be developed as highly as possible, rather than have them eliminated, as Mr. Dewart wishes.

In the good old days of the three R's, people lived on farms, children had plenty of room in which to frolic. To-day, 80 per cent. of the people live in cities. Mr. Dewart says, "it is a good time for the schools to stop spending millions of dollars on expensive school buildings and football fields." Gymnasiums, swimming pools, and playing-fields are needed in order that children have an opportunity for healthful play. Would Mr. Dewart prefer that his children play in the street? Physiologists tell us that children should spend two to five hours daily in play. We must provide a healthful, safe place for their recreation.

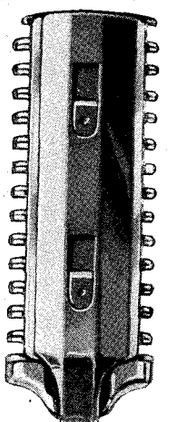
G. A. HAGEN.

Marquette, Mich.



Sandy speaks

STRAIGHT FROM THE CHIN



"When the beard grows up—it does grow up and reaches its majority at 27—all men want a man's sized blade with a grown up's edge.

"Then, friend, you need Durham Duplex! The safety razor with the super-keen interchangeable blades—the blades men swear by—not at. *Smooth* it goes through the toughest spots close and clean, and delivers a shave which lasts throughout the day.

"Sure thing, you may have to learn how to use it, but believe me, it's worth some trouble to obtain a lifetime of shaving comfort. Over fourteen million of these razors have been sold to the army of contented shavers."

Why don't you, too, say *"Goodbye Sandpaper Chin!"*

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Unwise to scoff at these hazards

if your resistance is low

No one should make light of outdoor exposure. No one should risk the consequences of indoor living. Many people will recall the unpleasantness of other winters —*a long, tedious siege of ills!*

Now physicians suggest the possible trouble with winter sufferers. It may be the lack of *good resistance.*

Good resistance is "the first line of defense" against illness, enlightened medical opinion concludes. The old idea of waiting until people are sick to do something for them is rapidly giving way to the newer practice of helping the body use its *own* defenses against disease.

And fortunately, there's a way for people to help build up their resistance when it is low. With Vitamins A and D!

These are the two resistance-building factors provided in abundance by halibut and cod-liver oils and Viosterol! They're available in a pleasant-tasting concentrate —*Squibb's Adex Tablets-10D!*

Squibb's Adex Tablets contain 1000 units each of resistance-building Vitamin A and 2450 units of sunshine Vitamin D! They are pleasant to take. And *really* protected against deterioration so that they can be counted on for results.

Take them regularly *every day* to get the greatest benefit from them.

At any reliable drug store. Insist on these superior tablets—*Squibb's Adex.*

Germany Elects to Stand Alone in Europe

(Continued from page 12)

Far East?" asks a Moscow correspondent of an American newspaper. In asking this question obviously he has in mind the controversy over the Chinese Eastern Railway. His reply to his own question follows:

"The withdrawal of the Reich from the League follows less than a year after that of Japan, and it has not been lost sight of here that in the course of the heightened controversy between Tokyo and Moscow in these last three weeks Germany has shown a certain sympathy with the Japanese case."

Judging from the first editorial reaction of the French press, France and Germany have drifted farther apart than ever. "A grave crisis begins for Europe," remarked the semiofficial *Temps*, "and also the end of a long policy of cooperation and organization for peace, which will be extremely difficult to revive and reestablish." Having failed by maneuvers and intrigues to break up the Anglo-Franco-American alinement, this newspaper declares that "Germany plays her ace and plunges Europe into a grave political crisis, dealing a terrible blow at the League of Nations, at whose hands she has been accorded so many concessions, and sacrifices everything to blind hate."

Straight from the shoulder is the blow which the Paris *Intransigeant* delivers to Germany, when it says "Germany wishes to manufacture all she wants of cannon, tanks, air-planes, and bombs filled with poison. She cries 'equality,' but nobody knows what equality really means. When a people are well organized, are perpetually excited by their chiefs, their fury many times renewed, so that they wish to destroy a more pacific and weaker neighbor, equality can only be established by inequality in armament. The quiet, weak man defends himself against the brutal athlete only with the aid of a gun."

How clear Germany's conscience is can be found in the comment of the *Boersen Zeitung* that the nation's freedom of action is "reestablished, and thus the way is clear for making a new contact with the Powers —a way which promises success. Germany would never become the master of her fate if she maintained her connection with the League of Nations. The policy pursued at Geneva convinced Germany that only rotten compromises, which never would be right for Germany, could be obtained."

Consistent as usual, George Bernard Shaw told reporters:

"It was pretty well inevitable, and the only sensible thing to do. Nothing is coming from the League of Nations except something very like an organization to go on keeping Germany down. Germany is like a fallen horse, with everybody sitting on its head, and she must get up at all costs. Hitler must get his country out of servitude."

Danger of war and "the bankruptcy of the League of Nations" were emphasized in Soviet editorials on the subject of Germany's withdrawal from the League and the conference. Internal difficulties, it was held, obliged Hitler to stage his demonstrative maneuver in foreign affairs. Brutally blunt, the Moscow *Izvestia* charges that:

"Germany has openly entered upon a path toward preparation for war. The League of Nations is unable to counteract the war danger. When the Japanese militarists wanted free hands for further aggression, Japan left the League. Now, when the German Fascists want free hands for military adventures, Germany leaves the League. And the bankrupt League is obliged to limit itself to a mere registration of the fact.

"Germany's exit from Geneva signifiies the collapse of the disarmament conference and the beginning of the open arming of all imperialist Powers, including Germany. The Japanese bourgeoisie already are conducting a war against China. German Fascism also is seeking its war. It is not an accident that the Prussian Junkers are openly referring to the Baltic countries as 'Western Manchuria.'"

In Poland the official government organ, *Gazeta Polska*, observed calmly that "a chapter has been closed" in Europe's politics of peace negotiations, and it said further:

"Germany refuses to fulfil her treaty obligations, and the other Powers have been trying vainly to persuade her to accept certain conditions. Germany's decision of Saturday should not shake Europe's peace foundations, as the majority of the peoples want peace, and the forces that at present maintain the status quo are adequate to defend the peace.

"Germany chooses armaments instead of negotiations—Europe must face new facts."

Mexico's Road-Building Triumph

Viva Mexico! Her gigantic road-building program launched in 1925 is nearing its goal, and an American expert, William Harrison Furlong, has only praise for the men who have performed "the tremendous task assigned to them by their former chief, General Calles."

Last spring the Mexican Federal Commission signed a contract with a Mexican firm for three major projects—Nueva Laredo-Mexico City, Mexico City-Acapulco, and Mexico City-Guadalajara — totaling 1,418 miles. Before the close of 1936 all three should be completed.

Writing in *The Bulletin of the Pan-American Union*, Mr. Furlong remarks, "That the Laredo-Mexico City sector of the Pan-American Highway is to take precedence over the rest of these major projects is not without significance. Mexico has come to a full understanding of the imperative need of motor communication with the United States, and is determined to bring about its completion at the earliest possible date.

"Already has the pavement been extended 198 miles south from the border at Laredo to the little city of Montemorelos, some fifty miles below Monterey, both in Nuevo Leon."

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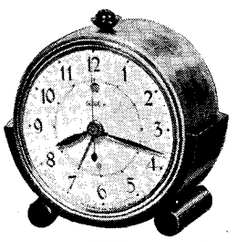

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In a Line or Two

WELL, mates, it's buy, buy or bye, bye.—*Thomaston Times.*

THE difference between death and taxes is that death doesn't get worse every time the Legislature meets.—*Miami Herald.*

ANYWAY, the United States is on the road back, but whether on foot or in a car is yet to be determined.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

LIBERIA has only one automobile for every 47,170 persons. Pedestrians over there are relatively sure of themselves.—*Manchester Union.*

A MOVEMENT is on to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Constitution four years hence; but delays are dangerous.—*Washington Post.*

THE American people long for old-fashioned things, says a writer. Yes, such things as money and jobs.—*Dunbar's Weekly (Phœnix).*

CANADIAN Army is limited to 20,801. The one is to guard the international boundary line between the United States and Canada.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

SUMNER WELLES, American Ambassador, has been directed to stay in Cuba "until stability is certain." He is still a young man.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

DIETICIAN finds that if you eat slowly you require less food. And, if you need reducing, you might bear in mind that haste makes waist.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

"WE ought to regard it as a compliment when a foreigner settles in our country," says a politician. Immigration is the sincerest flattery.—*Punch (London).*

AN English neurologist says that a man who owns a car seldom walks in his sleep, but we bet, if he's got a family, he does it a lot when he's awake.—*Boston Herald.*

THE world series, football, pumpkin-pie, bright-colored trees, oysters, clear skies and no Congress until January. Who says we are downhearted?—*Helena Independent.*

ECONOMIST says most people oppose policies and movements for national betterment through ignorance. In other words, they're down on what they're not up on.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE Government has discovered twenty-eight gold hoarders in California. They should be punished by turning their names and addresses over to a high-power sales organization.—*San Diego Union.*

Now that France has honored another of her famous cheese-makers by erecting a statue to him, an American memorial would seem to be in order to the unsung genius who first hit upon the idea of serving cheese with apple pie.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

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in either of these 2 ways

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To do without Ozite is to deprive yourself of half the value of your rugs. Ozite is guaranteed to make rugs wear twice as long and feel twice as soft. Only be sure you get GENUINE Ozite. Because of its great success, it is imitated—but only in Ozite will you get these 3 exclusive features: PERMANENT MOTHPROOFING; OZONIZING (renders hair odorless) and ADHESIVE CENTER CONSTRUCTION. Ozite is GUARANTEED to satisfy you—as it has satisfied millions of users.

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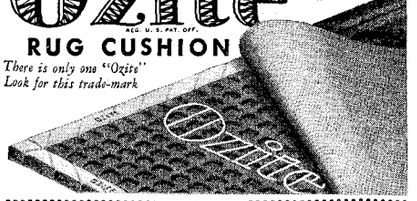

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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commencement.—"A. H.," Watervliet, Mich.—This word, denoting "the celebration of the completion of an academic course by graduates, when degrees or diplomas are publicly conferred and the students have qualified to *commence* the higher studies or business to which they have been advanced," has been in use for more than five centuries.

In 1387, John de Trevisa, in his translation of the earlier works of Ranulph Higden, wrote: "By a statute of the universite of Oxenford when eny man is i-congyed (licensed) there to commence in eny faculte he schal not spende at his *commencement* passynge thre thowsand of grootes turonens." The value of the Tournay groat of that period was less than that of the English groat of the same period, or less than fourpence.

demean.—"J. S.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—The use of the word *demean*, meaning "to lower in condition, status, reputation or character, or to lower or humble oneself," is good English. It dates from the close of the sixteenth century, and has been in use since then. Thackeray, in "Vanity Fair," chapter 6, has a reference to Mrs. Sedley's opinion that her son would *demean* himself by a marriage with an artist's daughter. Others who have made use of this word in the senses defined above include: Abbott (1601), Burton (1659), Barker (1715), Davis (1716), Rollins (1734), Doddridge (1751), Richardson (1754), George Eliot (1859), Hawthorne (1862), William Black (1876), and many later writers.

"to pay through the nose."—"J. E. C.," Wickford, R. I.—This is an idiomatic phrase and means "to pay a fancy price," or "to be charged exorbitantly." The idiom dates from 1672, but its origin is unknown. Brewer, citing Grimm ("Deutsche Rechts Alterthümer"), says that Odin had a poll-tax which in Sweden was called a "nose-tax"; it was a penny per nose or poll (head). The Danes levied a tax, historically so-called, on Irish houses in the ninth century, and the name given to it is attributed to the fact that the penalty for the failure of payment of the tax was the slitting of the nose of the owner of the house. Weekley says, "'to pay through the nose' seems to be a playful variation on 'to bleed,' in money sense, in which the metaphor was originally surgical."

what with.—"L. A.," Chicago, Ill.—The phrase means "because of, owing to, by account of," and not as usually defined, "in some measure; partially." Shakespeare employed the expression in *Measure for Measure*, act 1, scene ii, as follows: "Thus, what with the war; what with the sweat; what with the gallows, and what with poverty, I am custom-shrunk."

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The Dangers of Captive Bears

Eleven-year-old Grant Taylor, Jr., was feeding an apple to a captive black bear at Brookhaven, Long Island, recently. The animal was one he knew—or thought he knew—well. He had often so fed it, and he felt on friendly and familiar terms with it. But this time the animal, chained to a stake in the yard of a hunting lodge, broke loose, pursued, and killed the boy.

The incident has stirred once more the debate whether such animals may safely and properly be kept as pets and attractions at roadside filling stations and refreshment stands. Editorials have condemned the practise. Men familiar with the species have recalled the killing by a trained polar bear of Bonavita, the trainer, and similar tragedies. Other men, also familiar with the ursine family, have taken the other side of the debate, citing repeated safe contacts with bears both in the wilds and in cages.

Dr. W. Reid Blair, director of the New York Zoological Park, speaking out of long experience in dealing with wild animals, joins those who regard captive bears as dangerous. "If thine enemy offend thee," he said, summing up his opinion, "give him a black bear cub and let nature take its course."

"A bear cub is cute and amusing," he said again, "but in its second year it is quite a different matter."

The chained roadside bear he regards as "highly objectionable and dangerous."

They Are Dangerous

Dr. Blair specified the black bear at this point in a talk with a DIGEST representative, since it was that variety, the kind usually kept as pet, that killed Grant Taylor. Others, too, have concentrated on the American black variety, and there is fairly general agreement as to its unreliability. Even John M. Holzworth, who defended bears in a spirited letter to the New York *Herald Tribune*, conceded this much—

"I subscribe to a news-clipping service on bears, and, looking through thousands of clippings, I find that with three or four exceptions, all the trouble from bears in captivity, including zoos and those privately owned, comes from the black bear."

Dr. Blair, however, dwelt upon other sorts—polars, Russian browns, Himalayan blacks—and their trustworthiness or lack thereof.

The captive bear—be his demeanor ever so affable—belongs in the zoo, behind adequate bars. He has no place chained to a stake in the open, filling the rôle of animated advertisement. Bruin, who in his natural state is not apt to attack a human unless wounded or cornered, becomes irritable and treacherous in captivity. The tamest, seemingly most amiable of the species, will not be above a sudden, unprovoked attack. The case of the Taylor boy seems pertinent in this connection.

Of the bears of the world, Dr. Blair ranks the glossy Himalayan black, which is held in high respect by sportsmen, as the most unreliable, the polar bear next, and the black bear third. The polar bear, quick and sly on the reach, is quarrelsome, even with its cage-mates. At the New York Zoo two black bears have been killed by their arctic cousins, in two cases being drowned by them in cage pools. Only recently reports have come from Milwaukee of three similar zoo "murders."

On the other hand, the Russian brown bear—the familiar dancing bear of Europe—and the Alaskan brown bear, are among the most docile. But they are not altogether trustworthy. Two keepers have been badly bitten by bears at the New York Zoo—and the culprits were Russian browns, the same amusing sort that may be seen any day sitting on its haunches in the cage, waving a nonchalant paw at the crowd.

Perhaps nothing does more to make the bear dangerous as a pet than its reputation as a clown. For one thing, this reputation obscures in the popular mind the animal's unreliability. That is bad enough. But at the same time this reputation leads to teasing of the shaggy prisoners, and efforts to put it through its diverting antics. As a result, further damage is done to their dispositions.

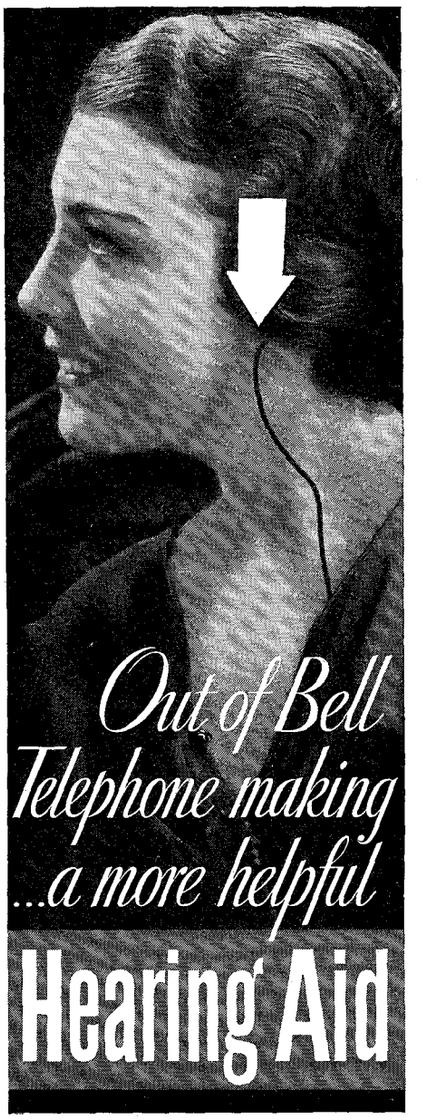
In Yellowstone National Park, for example, Dr. Blair recalls, being photographed with the practically tame bears that roam at large is popular with vacationists. They offer the animals—accomplished beggars—bits of food, withholding them until there is a satisfactory pose. Bruin is annoyed by this trifling, of course, and so numbers of people are bitten in the park every year. It is interesting to note, Dr. Blair adds, that no name appears twice on the casualty list.

The average bear owner quickly tires of his responsibility. He goes to Canada for vacation, perhaps, sees a cub that catches his eye with its cuteness, buys it, and brings it home. But the bear grows older, and becomes more of an encumbrance than a pleasure. So, many young bears are offered to the zoo every year, more than can possibly be accepted and cared for.

At the New York Zoo every effort is made to protect heedless visitors from the bears; and also (which Dr. Blair regards as just as important) to protect the bears from the public. There are the usual signs warning against feeding or annoying the animals, and extra railings several feet outside the cage bars. Indiscriminate feeding, the throwing of nuts, bread and candy into the cages, leads to quarrels between cage-mates, and general spoiling of tempers.

In addition to the regular signs there are special warnings over the polar-bear cages: "Keep outside the rails or you may be the next to be hurt." It doesn't do much good, however. Almost any day you may see some one leaning over, his hand six inches from the teeth and claws of a polar bear pressed against the bars.

Potentially the zoo tiger is not more dangerous than the zoo bear. "You don't hand the tiger food," Dr. Blair explains. In short, he adds, offering a code of conduct for bear watchers, "it is a good plan, if a man doesn't want to lose a finger, not to present it to a bear."



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The Week in Business Summarized

The Deferred Financing Which Must Be Awaiting an Improvement in General Conditions Is Expected to Provide a Powerful Stimulation to Business

By Endicott G. Rich

A PERSISTENT, not to say determined, purpose to find encouragement in the business outlook is disclosed by the various financial and economic advisory services, the current reviews of important banks, and the editorial comments of leading newspapers. And the view-point finds justification in the almost daily announcement of additional recovery efforts initiated in Washington.

The list of "Administrations," "Corporations," "Bureaus," and "Councils," set up to aid the banks, the investor, the farmer and the industrialist, capital and labor, the home owner, the railroads and, of course, the unemployed, needs no recapitulation.

Recent Additions

Mention deserves to be made of such recent additions as the corporation to lend funds on the security of commodities and that designed to deal with the assets of the nation's closed banks and to make cash available on them. And the gratification of business is evident over the acceptance by Henry Bruere, President of the Bowery Savings Bank of New York, of the post of Federal Coordinator of Credit for President Roosevelt.

These all are evidences of the intent of the Administration to maintain its faith in credit expansion, rather than currency inflation, as the instrument to restore price levels to the range of 1926 and so stimulate recovery.

Business senses the reassurance which adherence to this policy conveys but is beginning to ask if one, at least, of the agencies of the New Deal has not served its purpose and now become an obstacle in the development of the general recovery program.

Reference is made to the Securities Act of 1933. There can be no doubt that it registered, as perhaps no other measure might have done, the determination of Mr. Roosevelt to protect the investor and avert a repetition of the collapse of 1929. It restored confidence and courage when such restoration was sorely needed but it brought an abrupt end to private financing, the passing of which called public attention, probably for the first time, to its essential rôle in the development of business and industry.

At its last meeting the Federal Advisory Council, composed of nationally-known business and industrial leaders, took note of the situation in words which bear repeating if only because of the fact that the proceedings of the Council are usually not made public. With inferential sympathy, the Council cited the unwillingness of corporation directors and members of investment banking houses to assume the personal obligations which the Act puts upon them, and asserted:

"Since the Securities Act of 1933 came into operation, the normal issue of corporate securities by responsible corporations has almost ceased. This situation presents grave problems connected with the National Industrial Recovery program and the orderly restoration of the credit operations of financial institutions. Unless this situation is changed, companies with maturing obligations will not have the usual facilities provided for the refunding thereof, and many sound companies may be forced into receiverships because of inability to obtain capital funds for refunding purposes.

"Similarly, industrial progress requiring new capital may be prevented by inability to obtain capital funds, even tho sought by sound and seasoned enterprises. There is nothing that will help so much in increasing employment and aiding in the consumption of capital goods, as the possibility of carrying on adequate capital financing.

"The banks of the country could not undertake to lend their depositors' funds to corporations to enable them to discharge their maturing capital obligations or make capital additions, because the volume of loans required for refunding and new capital requirements would be beyond the capacity of the banks to meet.

"Under the Banking Act of 1933, the banks are, in effect, prohibited from underwriting the capital requirements of the industries of the country, either directly or through affiliates. This provision has restricted, in great measure, the investment banking facilities of the country.

"It is essential that industrial companies (including public utilities) be enabled to finance their capital requirements, either for refunding or for new capital, in the investment markets, and it is apparent that amendments to the law must be made so that it shall not stifle the legitimate flow of capital into industry."

As tho in confirmation of this advice, a compilation by *The Financial and Commercial Chronicle* shows that new corporate financing last month amounted to only $8,911,250, all representing common stock issues of six breweries and one wine company. Two refunding issues of bonds by a railroad and a rolling-mill company totaled $17,854,000.

The grand total for the month, amounting to only $26,765,250, compared with September issues in 1932 of $10,882,000; 1931, $178,264,400; 1930, $346,886,620, and 1929, $1,507,876,014.

A Possible Cause

So far there has been no public recognition of this situation by the Administration, altho Washington reporters with reputations for anticipating governmental developments have expressed the opinion that Mr. Roosevelt is giving much thought to the question, and that amendments to the Securities Act may be looked for. In some usually well-informed quarters where adherence to this view is expressed, the suggestion is added that revision of the Act has purposely been delayed because of the advantage to the Treasury which results from the absence of corporate demands upon private capital.

It is a fact that United States Treasury financing in the first nine months of this year amounted to $6,963,260,250, a sum more than $2,000,000,000 in excess of the total corporate financing in any year since 1929, when private funds went into $7,466,588,928 worth of new securities and $1,255,440,319 of refunding issues, an investment from private sources of $8,722,-029,247!

The let-up of industrial activity since the boom days of that year is vividly illustrated in the accompanying tabulation, both by the reduction of new capital issues and the increasing ratio of refunding operations to original financing.

It is not an encouraging picture from this view-point, but there is another way to look at it. That is as an indication of the volume of deferred financing which must be awaiting improvement in conditions and which, when it comes, will be a powerful business stimulant.

The Depression's Record of Dwindling Corporate Financing

	New Capital	*Refunding*	*Total*
Nine months of 1929	$7,466,588,928	$1,255,440,319	$8,722,928,247
" " " 1930	4,474,761,601	455,224,000	4,929,985,601
" " " 1931	1,628,950,733	785,590,700	2,414,541,473
" " " 1932	255,855,975	250,114,820	505,970,795
" " " 1933	135,496,170	220,316,978	355,813,148

Back to the Factory

One interesting trend these days is the way industrial concerns are moving their headquarters back to the factories instead of retaining elaborate offices elsewhere. Commenting on such moves, the New York *Journal of Commerce* suggests that one reason for "going back to the standards of a more staid past" is the desire for economy through simplified administration. An additional factor is the current demand in many lines that all officers shall have a more intimate technical knowledge of the company's product, and what it is made of.

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Mickey Mouse, Financier

Only five candles lit up Mickey Mouse's last birthday cake (on September 30). But already this world-famous movie star, who sprang into international popularity straight out of Walt Disney's ink-bottle, is demonstrating something like genius in finance and business.

So phenomenal have been his feats as a super-salesman that *Forbes*, a hard-boiled bimonthly of American business, devotes a special article to Mickey's business acumen. From *Forbes* we learn that something like forty American manufacturers are now duly licensed to use the name of Mickey Mouse in making and selling a wide assortment of articles—things that appeal not merely to children, but to grown-ups as well. A Mickey Mouse radio seems to be the latest toy to reach the retail market.

In the earlier years of his popularity, Mickey's business affairs were considered a secondary activity, but a survey of his merchandising potentialities eventuated in the appointment of Kay Kamen, a department-store executive, to handle the complex problem of licensing.

Mr. Kamen, we read in *Forbes*, arrived at four important decisions: (1) to license only important companies; (2) to license only one manufacturer in each class; (3) to centralize in his office all advertising, packaging and promotion plans; and (4) to stipulate in licensing contracts the outlets through which Mickey Mouse merchandise could be retailed.

Designs on the buckles of boys' belts, figures on the bottom of porridge bowls, ice-cream, chewing-gum, school tablets, dolls, story-books, jewelry, bath and lounging robes, paper decorations, paper masks, girls' dresses, cretonnes, chintzes and marquisettes, play and sun suits, soaps and games, caps and neckwear—these are but a few of the things that attest the merchandising power of Mickey Mouse to-day, and which provide a major source of income to his creator, Walt Disney.

The appeal to children, we read on, is supplemented by articles bearing Mickey's name offered to adults. Thus, watches are marketed which point out the hour with replicas of Mickey's all-too-human hands. Department stores advertise materials and jewelry with Mickey Mouse designs.

A London office is now busy lining up British manufacturers for licenses, and another in Lisbon to reach Portuguese, Spanish and Italian producers.

It would be a mistake to suppose, assert business representatives of Mickey Mouse the financier, to conclude that all these profits are sending Walt Disney's income to $400,000 a year, as one weekly recently stated. Mickey Mouse's profits have built a $500,000 plant on Hyperion Avenue in Hollywood, where the animated cartoons and the Silly Symphonies are created by a staff of approximately 100 animators. This new plant contains central offices from which Michael Mouse's manifold business and financial activities are directed, two wide wings housing two large music-scoring studios and quarters for the scores of draftsmen and the illustrators who draw the syndicated strips. A symphony orchestra occupies a recording stage 75 by 40 feet in area.

Instead of the reported $400,000 per annum income, Mickey's press agents assert that Walt Disney allots himself a salary of only $150 a week. Roy Disney, his brother, is his close associate; and since Mickey has become a best seller in all countries "conquest of the entire world has not blinded them to the knowledge that only through a maintenance of high quality will Mickey and the Symphonies continue to draw. . . . Walt and his brother are putting back into the business every penny they can spare."

Thus it has been out of Mickey's profits that the sensationally popular "Three Little Pigs" was brought to its perfection of charm and color, through meticulous care and expense.

Requisites for Gold's Return

Currency stabilization involves a lot more than currency. Prof. J. H. Jones of Leeds University, England, recently made an address in which he pointed out that certain conditions must be present before the world will see a general return to the gold standard. These are:

First—Some kind of practical equilibrium in the trade of the various nations with each other, the distribution of this trade being determined in the main by costs of production and (reasonably stable) tariff policies, and changes in this distribution being rather gradual.

Second—The savings of people generally must in the main flow into long-term permanent investment so that the amount of "liquid" capital does not grow out of proportion.

Third—The long-term investments of each country should be appropriate to and correlate with their industrial structures.

Fourth—Tariffs must not be used to correct temporary disequilibriums in the balance of international payments.

Fifth—There must be somewhere a central bank or reservoir which can mobilize the liquid credit and direct it to wherever it may be needed.

This summary is made by Thomas F. Woodlock, writing from London to the Boston *News Bureau*. He is inclined to agree with Professor Jones that the restoration of the gold standard on a permanent basis can not be accomplished by any law or executive order. It must come about through such stabilization as the English economist outlines. And, he observes, "at the moment there is not much sign of an approach to this desirable state of things." And when one considers that in a return to gold new exchange rates must be determined by purchasing power parities, representing "a domestic price-level in each of the various countries that is satisfactory to its citizens," the question arises: "Can any one see much chance of this sort of thing being within the range of any 'practical' politics in the world to-day?"

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The Man Who Leads Germany

(Continued from page 5)

stories that one hears from exiled anti-Nazis concerns the reported rivalry and impending split between Hitler and his fire-eating lieutenant, Hermann Goering. Goering, because he is a fire-eater, is popular. And because he is Premier of Prussia, he is powerful. But to conclude from that that he represents—or could represent—anything important enough to be classed as rivalry with Hitler is to misunderstand entirely Hitler's status. Goering loves to dazzle. He has a genius for bright-colored uniforms. Wardrobe experts say that he has designed at least thirty for himself. He is a master of strutting and is versed in all the strutter's arts. Moreover, no Nazi orator is given to greater verbal violence. He thrives on rantings. And yet he, better than any one else, probably knows how much of the light in which he shines is reflected. He may throw out his overdeveloped chest, raise his voice to a shout, and stride brilliantly across half the platforms in Germany, and yet have no illusions. He knows that, if Hitler chose, he could be consigned to-morrow to an outer darkness that would be complete and final.

In short, the difference between Adolf Hitler and his lieutenants is not quantitative. It is qualitative. It is all the difference between the prophet and the disciple. And no one understands that better than the disciples.

His Rewards

It is frequently said of Hitler that he is too devoted to his friends. There can certainly be no doubt of his loyalty. He stands by those who have stood by him. The men who climbed aboard the Hitler band-wagon in the early days when there was no band and scarcely any wagon have had their reward. They, in fact, are the men who—as spokesmen for The Leader—are running Germany. Hitler has made it plain how amply he can reward those who are faithful. I have no doubt but that, if the issue arose, he could make it just as clear how ample his punishments would be for those who proved unfaithful.

When the war ended and the Republic was established, Hitler, who had volunteered in 1914, jumped, forthwith, from the Army into politics. He lived, in those early post-war days, in Munich. An acquaintance from that obscure period describes him as "a militant edition of Charlie Chaplin." He walked—as he still does—with a peculiar bouncing step. He never wore a hat, and always carried a riding-whip with which, as he strode along, he switched off imaginary heads. He resided quietly in the home of a small shopkeeper, wrote occasional articles for an unknown paper called the *Völkischer Beobachter* (its successor of the same name is now the official Nazi daily) and—whenever he could drum up a crowd of a dozen or two—orated to it about his "National-Socialist Workers' party" which he had just founded.

In November, 1923, Hitler's patience ran out and, with a handful of followers and the blessing of General Ludendorff, attempted to take Germany by force. He did not get far. The Bavarian Government took his party in hand and landed its leader in jail. During nine months of imprisonment the National-Socialist Workers' party languished. But not Hitler. He put in his time writing his autobiography "Mein Kampf" (My Fight!)—which has since become the chief book in the Scriptures of National-Socialism.

On his release from jail in December, 1924, Hitler rallied a handful of his supporters, reorganized the party and started again, tho by less violent means, toward the conquest of Germany.

Unquestionably the fact that there was any party left, and that Hitler could rally it again, was due, in large measure, to his extraordinary eloquence. There is something almost magical about the power of his oratory. The National-Socialist party has a great many very good speakers on its roster. But only Hitler is able to hypnotize people en masse. His manner of speaking is not ranting. His gestures are not violent. He speaks with great emphasis, but he seldom shouts. And yet he casts a spell. Audiences follow more than his words. They follow his gestures. When he is at a climax and sways to one side or the other his listeners sway with him; when he leans forward, they, also, lean forward, and when he concludes they are either awed and silent or on their feet in a frenzy.

This peculiar hold upon people is not confined to large groups. A bitter anti-Nazi remarked to me in Germany that "the only way to avoid going Hitler is to avoid Hitler." Every one testifies as to his great personal charm. He is exceptionally thoughtful for those around him. He apparently has a sincere love for the company of little children. His one extra-political passion is music. He is a bona-fide devotee of Wagner and in this, at least, he seems to relent a bit on his anti-Semitism. It is said that when a Jewish soprano sang the lead in Parsifal at the Baireuth music festival this summer Hitler, after the performance, invited her to sit at his table in the great open-air restaurant near the theater—much to the astonishment of the multitude and the chagrin of some of his associates.

The Vest-pocket Napoleon

Engelbert Dollfuss, 59 inches in height, is a giant among Europe's statesmen. The head of one of Europe's smallest nations, he has aroused his people, held Adolf Hitler at bay and given Austria a place on the map far bigger than its geographical area.

How did he do it?

Mr. High's article in next week's issue of *The Literary Digest* will tell that story.

In his private life Hitler is anything but a fire-eater. His tastes are exceedingly modest, and his manner unassuming. The lock of hair that he has trained to fall across his forehead may be, of course, an affectation. So, doubtless, is his mustache. On the subject of the mustache, in fact, his Nazi followers are exceedingly sensitive. I was told by an official of the German Foreign Office in Berlin that THE LITERARY DIGEST had been banned from Germany because it ran a cartoon caricaturing that particular item in the Hitler make-up.

With these exceptions, however, Hitler—to those who have had the greatest contact with him—is impressive for the simplicity of his life. He follows a somewhat Spartan régime. He does not smoke. His most intoxicating drink is mineral water. His diet is entirely vegetarian. That last fact has given great impetus to the vegetarian movement in Germany—so much so that, when Hitler became Chancellor, the central organ of the German vegetarian league came out with a special edition of its paper with flaming head-lines: "First Great Victory of German Vegetarians. Hitler Becomes Chancellor."

Takes Rear Seat

When he goes to the opera, Hitler seldom wears evening clothes, and almost always occupies one of the rear seats in his box, turning the front seats—and the limelight—over to his conventionally dressed lieutenants. At the Wagnerian Festival at Baireuth he forbade after-the-opera demonstrations for himself on the ground that Wagner should be made to share the honors of the occasion with no man. Even at political gatherings—save when he is speaking—he is notably self-effacing.

Just how completely Hitler is the victim of a Messianic complex no one can say. The frequency with which, in his addresses, he calls upon God would indicate that he is definitely religious. On a few occasions he has actually concluded his speeches with an extemporaneous prayer. So far as his background is concerned, Hitler, of course, is Roman Catholic. It is said that up to three years ago he was a practising Catholic—that is, he went regularly to mass and to confession. More recently he has explained, privately, that, as a leader of all Germany, he does not feel that he can publicly aline himself with any single faith. But he has likewise insisted that he always has been, and always will remain, a Catholic.

This is the man who incarnates the new Germany. It is at his behest that the Republic has been scrapped and government by "The Leader" established in its place. It is through his personality that the Leader Principle is finding practical expression.

There are all manner of conjectures as to where Nazi Germany is going. This much, however, is not conjecture. It is going, now, and for some time to come is likely to continue to go, wherever Adolf Hitler chooses to lead it.

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"Socialized Medicine" Battle Is Renewed

When the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, after a six-year study, published its final report last December, recommending that medical service be placed on a community basis like municipal water or fire protection, it started a discussion that will probably rock the medical world for some time to come.

The battle over "socialized medicine" awoke with renewed vigor recently in Chicago. Speaking before the annual congress of the American College of Surgeons, of which he is the retiring president, Dr. J. Bentley Squier, Professor of Urology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, assailed the idea as one that would rob the practise of medicine of

Acme

Pach

THEY DISAGREE

Dr. J. Bentley Squier, retiring president of the American College of Surgeons, left, urges "Professional Individualism." But John A. Kingsbury, secretary of the Milbank Memorial Fund, believes medical care is a concern of all society

all individuality and "reduce it to the plane of a trade."

"If regimentation of the profession for better care of the sick is needed," he declared, "we should plan and regulate it with the same clear thinking which has brought so many boons of modern medical science to humanity.

"The medical profession has never been so competent to treat disease as to-day, but, in our effort to instruct the public that there is no mystery in our art, many already believe that they are able to diagnosticate their own ills, as well as cure them. Likewise, certain groups without medical training are trying to force their visionary thoughts as the material from which to make a new pattern of medical economics.

"We must make a supreme effort—yes, call it a collective effort if you will—to preserve forever the ancient and most treasured heritage of our profession—individualism."

He observed that while industry and other professions are only now seeking to remedy evils by the adoption of codes, medicine had been operating under a code for 2,300 years—the code embodied in the famous Oath of Hippocrates, attributed to the father of medicine.

This code, to which most schools of medicine require graduating students to subscribe, requires the physician to reverence his teacher, to refuse to give deadly medicines or perform abortions, to abstain from the seduction of members of a household to which he has been called professionally, and not to divulge confidential information. A modernized version is used at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and all graduating students are required to sign it.

On the same day that Dr. Squier was assailing them, John A. Kingsbury, secretary of the Milbank Memorial Fund, in his annual report, was defending the recommendations of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care. He said the failure of the committee to lay out a comprehensive plan for the accomplishment of the objective was due largely to "the obstructionist tactics on the part of certain groups of physicians who control medical organizations and habitually use the great prestige of the organizations to prevent, rather than to promote, the delivery of adequate medical services to all of the people." Nevertheless:

"The wide-spread discussion of the committee's report is an unmistakable indication that medical care is no longer looked upon as the private business of those who render it, but is the concern of society as a whole."

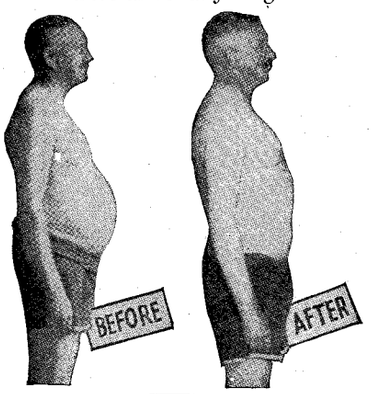
The Committee on the Costs of Medical Care was an unofficial body organized in 1927 under the leadership of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, to study the status of medical care in the United States. It was composed of about fifty men and women representing private medical practise, public health, medical institutions, the social sciences and the general public. Eight philanthropic foundations joined in giving it financial support, the Milbank Fund supplying about a quarter of the funds. Grants for special studies were made by various professional and official groups, including the American Medical Association, the American Dental Association, the National Tuberculosis Association, and the United States Public Health Service.

It found that "the costs of medical care in any one year fall very unevenly upon different families in the same income and population groups," and that "the heart of the problem is the equalizing of the financial impact of illness."

This the committee proposed to do by various methods, the most important being that of placing the costs of medical care on a "group-payment basis through the use of insurance, through the use of taxation, or through the use of both." By this means it was thought that the whole community would get better medical service, the general level of health would be improved, and the majority of doctors would also benefit by virtue of steady employment and income, which would be independent of the patient's ability to pay or the physician's financial acumen or lack of it.

A NEW business cycle is about to start, a noted economist assures us. Well, here's hoping it will be a buycycle.—*Boston Herald.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT wants to speed up lending and spending. We'll gladly do our part—we'll promptly spend any amount any one will lend us.—*Thomaston Times.*



Pot-Belly!

isn't a pretty name---

but **—thousands don't worry about it any more. They've found a new and very simple way to rid themselves of all surplus Abdominal Fat—and the Constipation, Indigestion, and general Sluggishness that so often go with it.**

NOW, for the first time, a simple method for the single and specific purpose of reducing the waistline! NOT for general reduction—but for exclusive use of those with surplus fat and sagging muscles in this vital center of health. This new way to banish the unsightly "bay-window" is creating a sensation. Men tell of ridding themselves of 2 to 18 inches of unwanted waistline fat.

Even where drugs, cruel diets, exhausting exercise failed, this method is paring off fat, and restoring youthful physical vigor that returns with normal slenderness. When cases like those shown here are being duplicated time after time, it is no wonder that thousands of men have decided "there must be something in it."

This 65-year-old man can now hold his HAT between his PRESENT waistline and his FORMER one.

CONSTIPATION AND INDIGESTION GO QUICKLY

This method involves **none** of the risk of drugs, **none** of the punishment of starvation diets, or strenuous exercises. In fact, one important part of it is a new body-movement, which can be done without exertion or loss of time **right at your desk—unnoticed!**

There is no ridiculous flailing around with arms and legs. Every step is concentrated on the one point you wish to reduce—your **abdomen!** And, **because** of this concentrated effect at this vital part, conditions of Constipation, Indigestion, Flatulence or daytime Drowsiness go quickly too! (Women have also reduced abdomen, diaphragm, hips, and thighs this easy way.)

"THE CULTURE OF THE ABDOMEN"

Dr. R. McKenzie of University of Pennsylvania, and Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, famous London specialist, are but two noted authorities who highly endorse this book which explains this safe, easy way to reduce your waistline. This famous volume, "The Culture of the Abdomen,"—clearly written, completely illustrated—IS GUARANTEED to regain for you a slim, strong waist. It has proved it can banish general physical sluggishness which waistline fat often causes, and restore youthful alertness, exhilaration, poise. It is GUARANTEED to do this for you on the following very liberal offer—without risk or obligation on your part:

SEND NO MONEY

5 DAYS' EXAMINATION—DOUBLE GUARANTEE

Send no money with coupon below. When "The Culture of the Abdomen" in plain wrapper is handed to you, deposit with postman only $1.95, plus few cents postage. Read and examine it 5 days. If not convinced this new method CAN do what is claimed for it—send book back and your $1.95 will be refunded at once. **OR,** if you **keep** the book and this easy method does **not,** within 30 days actually reduce your waistline and end such troubles as Constipation, Indigestion, and Gas—then you again have the privilege of returning the book. In either case, your $1.95 will instantly be refunded on this Double-Guarantee.

Think what a flat, strong-muscled, youthful abdomen would mean to your appearance, health, general physical energy. Distended, sagging folds of fat make many men look, feel, and act years older than they really are! Now it's easy to "do something about it!" Mail coupon—without money—now. NELSON DOUBLEDAY, INC., Dept. 5710, Garden City, N. Y.

NELSON DOUBLEDAY, INC.
DEPT. 5710, Garden City, N. Y.

Please send me "The Culture of the Abdomen" in plain wrapper. When the postman delivers it, I will deposit $1.95, plus a few cents postage—with the following Double-Guarantee:
First, if I care to, I may return the book within 5 days.
Second, if—within 30 days—this method does not reduce my waistline and improve my health, I again have the privilege of returning the book.
In either case, my $1.95 is to be refunded at once!

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

☐ Check here if enclosing $1.95 WITH coupon, thus saving postage charges. Same Double-Guarantee Refund Privilege applies, of course.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Turning Over a New Leaf.—Swap—Drink mixer, glasses, tray, etc., for good baby carriage.—*Ossining paper.*

Ladies First.—"Ever pick a quarrel with your wife?" "No, I leave it to her. She picks much better ones."—*The Bulletin (Sydney, Australia).*

Mind a Blank.—"Can you keep a secret?"

"Sure."

"I need to borrow some money."

"Don't worry. It's just as if I never heard it."—*Annapolis Log.*

High Cost of Waiting.—"Doesn't it madden you when a girl is slow about getting ready to go to dinner with you?"

"Yes, the longer she takes the hungrier she gets."—*Answers.*

Don't Burn Your Fingers, Boys.—The printer got a "B" in the "M" box the other day and the result was the head-line: "Banks Urged To Be Cautious in Baking Loans." It's better advice the way it was set. So many of the loans a few years ago were half-baked.—*J. P. Wiggins in The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

Dad's Endorsement.—RICH SUITOR—"I—er—suppose you are aware that I've been making advances to your daughter."

IMPECUNIOUS FATHER (extending hand)—"Yes, put it there, son. And now what about her poor old father?"—*London Opinion.*

Taking the Count.—Miss G. N., of Piqua, Ohio, tells us that their minister says he doesn't mind members of the congregation pulling out their watches on him, but it gets his goat to have them put the darn things up to their ears to see if they are going.—*Sam Hill in the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Well Ventilated.—Women are seeking the great open spaces, blouses with eyelets and sheerest of laces. Stockings of mesh and new sandals that show through punctured partitions small sections of toe. It goes very hard on some sensitive souls to be forced to step out dressed in nothing but holes.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Earnest Linguist.—On his tour of an English district an inspector of city high schools came before a class of girls. He wrote on the blackboard, "LXXX." Then, peering over his spectacles at a good-looking girl in the first row, he asked:

"Young lady, I'd like to have you tell me what that means."

"Love and kisses," the girl replied.—*Washington Labor.*

Fisherman's Luck.—An enterprising burglar is in the habit of going about with a rod and line and fishing clothes through windows while the owners sleep. The last time he got only a shirt, and he has been talking ever since about the trousers that got away.—*Detroit News.*

Rubber-stamp Wit.—

I always fly
Into a rage
When some dame chortles:
"Be your age."

—*Buffalo Evening News.*

SAILOR (to new arrivals on desert island): "The trouble is, the natives 'ave bin worshipin' us white blokes. But now they're bound to start *thinkin'!*"

—*London Opinion*

Sauce for Goose and Gander.—The elderly gentleman's wife was entering a railway carriage, and he neglected to assist her. "You are not so gallant, John, as when I was a gal," she exclaimed, in gentle rebuke.

"No" was his ready response, "and you are not so buoyant as when I was a boy."—*Sarnia Observer.*

Curling Up With a Good Shocker.—It seems quite reasonable that our alleged great men should like detective stories. Why? Because the stories get them somewhere. Sometimes they are able to guess who killed Sir Roger Murgatroyd that stormy night as he sat peacefully reading Burke's Peerage in his study. If not, they can peek ahead and have the whole thing settled for them.

Statesmen talk about tariffs, and the Polish Corridor and disarmament conferences. These things never get settled. The statesmen never live long enough to find out how the great national or international mystery yarn turns out. So it sort of gives a great man courage, after a tough day with trying to make something out of the cosmic muddle, to sit quietly down and read about the thirteen guests in the house when the master was mysteriously killed.

He knows that one of the thirteen had to be the murderer. He reads on and says to himself:

"Why there's no doubt that Jasper Squeasy, the old skinflint, is the man."

And when he finds out that it WAS Jasper Squeasy, it gives him courage to go on the next day with the Polish Corridor and the Little Entente and the New Deal. He says:

"I'm not so bad after all. I can see through things."

So go right on, you detective writers. Keep turning 'em out. Our country needs 'em.—*W. H. H., in the Albany Knickerbocker Press (abbreviated with apologies).*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Pass the Ketchup.—Fried spring children with French fried potatoes and cream slaw, 35c.—*Ad in an Altoona paper.*

Fireproof Fuel.—The *LZ-129* will be the first German dirigible to use helium. This change to a non-inflammable fuel will do away with the "verboten" on smoking which irks passengers on the *Graf.—New York news magazine.*

With Mixed Feelings No Doubt—Mrs. G——, guild president, announces that the final meeting of the year will be hell, as usual, at her home, Tuesday, at 3 P. M. This meeting is always anticipated by members.—*Florida paper.*

Telling the World.—Q. Who plays the part of the Kingfish in "Amos and Andy" radio skits?

A. It is governed by an international commission responsible to the League of Nations.—*Charleston paper.*

We'll Take Ours in Fahrenheit.—The lowest temperature ever achieved, closest to abolute zero, being 273.015 centigrade, or $459.447 Fahrenheit, has been produced.—*San Francisco paper.*

Megaphone Hurt?—R—— V——, crooner and orchestra leader, was shaken and bruised to-day, when his car left the road and overturned during a storm. It was feared his vocal cords were not injured.—*Bridgeville (Del.) dispatch in a San Luis Obispo paper.*

Stein Song.—

11 A. M.
"IT'S TIME TO SING"

Can you recall the many experiences of your life that have called for a song?

7 P. M.
"BEER COMES BACK"
What Will Pomona Do About It?

—*Church ad in a California paper.*

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